PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,602.—NEW SERIES.]
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1908.
[PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
26th Dec 1909.	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA ..	6898
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	...	..
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	8603	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	...	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	...	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	..
10th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	....	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	....
C. City of Manchester	..	Mch. 8	....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time about	Route—via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 28th Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 24th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Dec.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Dec. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 2nd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	R. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	R. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radonicich	26th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th Dec 08.
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg; Bombay, Karachi. Calcutta; Madras. Rangoon; Colombo; Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh (Perak). Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lumpor Bangkok. Batavia. Sourabaya. Manilla. Cebu (Phillippines). Hongkong; Foochow Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 650,000

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
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"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its [illegible]. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE [illegible] JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES [illegible] Square, Leeds [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible] BYCULLA, and [illegible]

These medicines were formerly [illegible] and sold under [illegible] The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice of AHMED CURRIM and Co., on the 19th idem, in the "Times," I hereby notify that during my absence my late partner F. N. THANAWALLA, without my knowledge and consent transferred my Europe business to one AHMED CURRIM and at the time of dissolution of partnership, the said F. N. Thanawalla desired to have the business done with my Europe Agents to save the inconvenience of exchanging necessary references. At his earnest request I showed no unwillingness to his doing business with my Agents in Europe but I specially reserved my commission on all goods already arrived and to arrive from Europe booked through my firm Jusub Peer Mahomed and Co.

It could be seen clearly from the above what the transfer of my Europe business actually means which I have continued more energetically.

JUSUB PEERMAHOMED & Co.,
143, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for India in Council will make in the Summer of 1909 not less than 12 APPOINTMENTS of PROBATIONERS for the Indian Forest Service, provided that so many candidates are considered to be in all respects qualified.

Candidates must have attained the age of 19 years, and must not have attained the age of 23 years on the 1st July 1909.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed with honours in a public examination for a degree in some branch of Natural Science held by a University in Great Britain or Ireland, or who possess a Diploma in Forestry granted by a British University.

Fuller particulars of the educational and other requirements prescribed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, together with information regarding the course of training which selected candidates must undergo, may be obtained on application to the India Office.

Applications must be made on a Form of Application which may be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India office, London, S. W., and must be returned to him not later than the 1st July 1909.

A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

India Office, London,
24th November, 1908.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant for (XMAS DAY).

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIATES intending to JOIN the College during the next year should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January, and 18th January 1909.

Eight Scholarships are likely to be available during the year. Five of them will be awarded by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, by individual selection and in consultation with District Officers, and three, by the Principal. Passing of the Matriculation or School Final Examination is an essential qualification for admission as a Scholar.

Conditions of the Scholarships as well as conditions for admission as a private student will be found in the College Rules, a Copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas holidays.

M. H. SOWERBY, I.C.V.D.,
Ag: Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
PAREL, BOMBAY, 15th December, 1908.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld., at No. 13 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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Extra performances will be given on
THURSDAY THE 24TH AND SATURDAY THE 26TH
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K. KODAMA,
Manager

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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THERAPION No. 3

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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOOLDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS.

300.000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF,

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED;

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18 322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	84 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	" 90,402
Annual Income	" 1,405,950
Assets	" 9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: HINGES BIRMINGHAM
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co., 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ld., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Qualifications:—M. A. with Mathematics and competent to teach Physics for the Intermediate. Starting salary Rs. 250 p. m.

Applications should be made to the Undersigned before December 31st.

J. SLADEN,
Collector and President,
Gujarat College Board,
Ahmedabad.

MEN WANTED.—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a price like a mechanical invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchase and Sales of business negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

NOW READY.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.

As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly ...	" 4	" 4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Glenlie, 2,650 tons, Captain T. R. Sloane, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Adalia, 2,481 tons, Captain W. Hannaford, will sail to-day for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2,856 tons, Captain H. Cleamaun, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, Via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, will sail to-day for the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3,427 tons, Captain Schmitz arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Sydney via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers. She sails to-day for Marsulles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphinx		Comdr S Litchford	Royal Navy
Glenlie	2650	Soane	
Nera	3429	Schmitz	M M & Co
Plassy	4412	Notley	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 23.

Abbotsford	2352	Scroggin			The Bombay Co
Alavi	2321	Hill			B & P S N Co
Arcadia	3574	Hayward			P & O Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	2-1-09	P & O Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin			T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen			W & A Graham & Co
Dongella	2022	House			R A Willis
[illegible]	1917	Kaselvurn			M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	27-2-09	P & O S N Co
City of Sparta	3339	McNeil			K Nixon & Co
Dwarka	759	Cutbush			M M & Co
Fife	2194	Harrison			The Bombay Co
Hatumet	2581	Peters			W & A G & Co
[illegible]	2572	Nicholas			T Morrison & Co
Istrar	2979	Jacob			T Morrison & Co
Kilkerran	2413	Smith			Calcutta
Lady Gordon	316	Butler			M M & Co
Lord Kelvin	2158	Moser			K N & Co
Nairung	2862	Thompson			T Morrison & Co
Nuddrea	1944	Autin			M M & Co
Palinurus	300	Hickman			R I Marine
Shah Najam	2751	Foster			Shah S N Co
Strathness	2812	Lamont			W & A G & Co
Sprinburn	3173	Crosthwaite			W & A G & Co
Seirstad	617	Tannager			F F Campbell & Co
Surada	3400	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Thornbeck	2345	Shelton			Shaw Wallace & Co
Waroonga	1607	Bamber			M M & Co
Wardha	2552	Honywood			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ardgovan	2725	Johnston	Barrow-in-Furness	26-12	T M & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull via Karachi	26-12	F M & Co
D & E Rabenfels	2932	Probst	Hamburg	1-1-09	W & A G & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	N F		M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	P Gulf	23-12	B & P S N Co
H Rahmani	1,873	Gedlu	Red Sea Ports	26 12	B & P S N Co
K Falls of Moness		Sheriston	Mostyn Deep	1-1-09	R A Willis
M Gouverneur	2120	Burmiester	Zanzibar	25-12	A Strance
N Liebenfels	2357	Oltmann	Hamburg via K'chi	24-12	W & A Graham & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Middlesborough	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
P Adalia	2182	Hamford	Rotterdam	24-12	K N & Co
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	Genoa	4-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	27-12	W & A Graham & Co
2 Kogeshim Maru	3373	Arakawa	Kobe	26-12	N Y K
3 Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	24-12	M Mackenzie & Co
4 Shah Nasir	2555	Ranill	Jeddah	2 1-09	E Tajbhoy
5 Elgin	2443	Potts	Genoa	4-1-09	Ralli Brothers
6 Angola	2301	Davis	Calcutta	28-12	F Muir & Co
7 Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-1-09	A L S N Co
8 Silesia	3340	Radonicich	Kobe	26-12	A L S N Co
9 City of Agra	3096	Buck	K'chi	25-12	K N & Co
12 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	31-1-09	P & O S Co
15 Nowshera	1961	Ramage	Calcutta	2-1-09	M M & Co
16 Kirby Bank	2033	Kerr	Antwerp	24-12	Shaw Wallace & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	N F		M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'Nagar	23-12	B S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Mangalore	25-12	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Nera s	Schmitz	Sydney, Nov 30
	Glenlie s	Sloane	Durban, Dec 4
	Plassy (Tpt)	Notley	S'ampton, Dec 2

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai
	Romani s	Nasbet	Aroe-Bay

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nera, Schmitz, for Marseilles.
" Dwarka, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf.
" Liebenfels, Clemann, for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Adalia, Hannaford, for Rotterdam

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Iran, for Dunkirk.
" Fife, for Hamburg, Havre, &c.
" Rabenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
18	Ballochmyle	Calcutta
19	Rotenfels	Antwerp
19	Strathendrick	Bombay
21	Thongwa	Straits
21	Umbloti	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—450 cwts wheat sweeping, H Canji ; 32 bales wool, H R H Oosman ; 57 bales wool D Sassoon and Co ; 47 bales wool Ebjee Shewjee ; 29 bales wool, J Samirmal ; 19 bales wool C Balkison ; 21 bales wool, G Karamalee ; 2 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 34 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 50 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 52 bales wool, J Kara ; 675 bales wool, A Khimjee ; 7 bales wool, A Chagla and Co ; 90 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 15 bales wool, C Munji ; 32 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 50 cwts buffalo pickers, C Heerjee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 62 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee ; 33 cases opium P and O Co ; 156 cwts turmeric, E Sultan Ally ; 20 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co : 39 cwts A Visram.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—8,616 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Umvalsi s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lienfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechon; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Fife s—1,200 cwts gingelly, Worman and Co ; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 2,224 bales cottonfly, 175 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,001 cwts, gingelly, Blasehek and Co ; 55 bales cotton H Goculdass and Co ; 204 cwts gum, 100 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy ; 102 cwts gum, Phiroz C Sethna 560 bales cotton, 4,998 cwts teelseed, 3,180 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 120 bales cottonfly K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 2,208 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy ; 1,383 cwts ajmanseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,025 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 1,028 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 5,937 cwts myrabollams, A Verizpal ; 3,202 cwts poppyseed, 1,007 cwts linseed, ED Sassoon and Co ; 37 bales jute, 5 bales cotton. S Bhimjee and 225 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Cof 165 bales twist, H Bhijnath and Co ; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iron s—320 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 385 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co ; 508 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 800 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 1,000 tons manganese, D B Lam and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 402 cwts rapeseed, 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 385 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iron s—1,000 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 110 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 866 cwts bone, R Kaderbhoy ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 1,475 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,602 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri ; 300 cwts mustardseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1 pot rosa oil, M A Patheria ; 3,000 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co ; 4 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 490 cwts mowraseed, 980 cwts linseed, 1,980 cwts castorseed, J Facheri ; 156 cwts turmeric, Sassoon Bassons ; 400 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Fife s—43,491 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

City of Agra s—2,400 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co ; 996 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 2,035 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR GENOA.

Eastville s—30 bales cotton, 325 bales cotton, dropping C. Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co; 300 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co,

Elgin s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Elgin s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Koerber s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—56 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 13 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Elgin s—282 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Silesia s—181 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Kageshima Maru s—238 bales twist, M M Essabhoy 50 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 484 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Silesia s—600 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Silesia s—3,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kageshima Maru s—360 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 3,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co; 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—217 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 390 bales cotton, M B Kaiha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kageshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The L. M. and S. Examination.

The results of the examination for the degree of L. M. and S. of the Bombay University were announced last evening. Prize medals, etc., have been awarded as mentioned below :—Ruttanshah Dadabhoy Chinoy and Shanker Ganesh Datar, each over half of the Charles Morehead prize; Rustamji K. Dadachanji gets the Balkrishna Sudamji prize; Mary Browne gets the Queen Empress silver medal, the scholarship of the Medical Women for India fund of 1883, and the Lady Reay silver medal and prize, and the Bai Hirabai P. H. Cama gold medal; K. J. Dikshit gets the J. C. Lisboa gold medal; J. N. Mehta gets the Lord Sandhurst gold medal. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

FIRST CLASS.

Dadachanji, Rustom K
Darnvala, Jamasp Cursetji
Patel, Purushottam T

SECOND CLASS.

Anklesaria, Manek N
Askhedkar, Yashvant G
Browne, Mary
Castellino, Louis
Chandanani, Bashomal P
Chinivala, Framroze S
Chinoy, Ratanshah D
Choksi, Chimanlal C
Cooper, Meherjibhoy B
Cooper, Naroji Ardeshir
D'Costa, Gambetta C
Dikshit, K J
D'Silva, George
D'Souza, Mary Edith
Fernandes, C
Garde, Krishnaji Ganesh
Godinho, Paul Xavier
Jungalvala, Kaikobad T
Kaka, Dinshaw Limji
Kanga, Kaikobad Bejonji
Kapadia, Rustom Nowrosji
Karnik, Dwarkanath V
Keces, Ivy
Kirtane, Shrinivas Vithal
Kulkarni, V Rajaram
Kumbhkonum, Shankar P
Lobo, Ursula Marie
Majmundar, N B
Malwankar, M D
Mehta, J N
Mehta, Priyamnkh K
Meisheri, Poonsey Hirji
Menezes, Laetitia Luzia
Modak, Yashvant Vaman
Moghe, Harihar G
Noronha, Antonio Jose
Patel, Jal Framji
Sabavala, Behram P
Soares, Priscilla
Surveyor, Dinsha Manekji

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Nera," Dec. 23.

The following passengers will sail per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Nera" to-day from stream for Marseilles. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at the Ballard Pier at 10-45 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Ballard Pier for disinfection at 10-30 a.m. with all their baggage.

Herell, Mr and Mrs and 2 daughters
Sebatier, Mr de Chavardez
Tuillier, Col and Mrs W
Browne, Mrs W H
Lehuff, Mr E
Townsend, Mrs C A H and inft and ayah
Thacore, Mr N C
Javeri, Mr A V
Banker, Master M E
Manilal Mr N Ghandi
Boghos Nigogos, Mr
MacQueen, Mrs P
Flynn, Mr C P W
Chawhan, Mr M H
Willoughby, Mr M
Rislie, Mr J T
Broglie, Prince J de
Setti, Mr
Montigny, Mr
Montigny, Mrs
Tonquieres, Mr Lunet de la
Macmillan, Mr
White, Mrs J and inft
Corthey, Mr
Vushek, Mr
Boucher, Mr Le
Boucher, Mrs Le
Aula Sidamar, Mr
Mishamer Mahomet, Mr
Santini, Mr
Mauve, Mr
Seres, Mr
Auld Madioddin, Mr
Zauranen Lamaur, Mr
Hamma, Ahmet Mr
Gaubert, Mr
Villermet, Mr
Laille, Mr
Cerwimner, Mr O
Kerrick, Col

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POSTWALLA—December 23, at Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Dinshaw Bapoojee Postwalla, Secretary, The Textile Mfg. Co., Ld., (Nowrojee Wadia and Sons.) Funeral this morning at 8 a. m. (B. T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CANT—December 16, at Karachi, the wife of the Rev. Alan Cant, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, a son.

WOLFE MURRAY—December 16, at Simla, the wife of Major A. A. Wolfe Murray, Highland Light Infantry, a son.

WHEATLEY—December 18, at No. 12, Camac Street, Calcutta, Mrs. W. G. Wheatley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLOTHIER—FRANCIS—December 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. Kilgour, B. D., assisted by the Rev. Alex Francis, M. A., uncle of the bride, and the Rev. P. Milne, M. A., Henry, eldest son of Henry Clothier, Esq., M. D., Lon., to Elsie Francis, daughter of Mrs. Laidlaw and step daughter of R. Laidlaw, Esq., M. P., 44, Princes Gardens, South Kensington.

DEATHS.

GARNETT—December 17, at Cawnpore, George Jesse, the dearly beloved son of Capt. and Mrs. Garnett, aged one year.

SOLOMON—December 18, at 1, Humayon Place, Chowringhee, Emma, wife of Mr. M. E. Solomon, aged 30 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m. ; High water, 11-33m., Low water, 5-56m. 5-39a.
Banks closed : Christmas Eve.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Bombay High Court, Christmas Vacation begins.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m. ; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, December 25.—Christmas Day, Banks closed. P. & O. s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of 11th December, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 0-35m., 0-18a. Low water, 6-38m., 6-19a.

Saturday, December 26.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 1-16m., 1 5a, Low water, 7-21m., 7-0a.

Sunday, December 27.—1st Sunday after Christmas. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill, Sun rises 7h. 10m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 10m. ; High water 1-58m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-7m., 7-44a.

Monday, December 28.—Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p. m. The Saraswati Mills, Dean Lane, 1 p. m. Sun rises, 7h-11m. Sun sets, 6h 10m, High water, 2-42m., 2-50a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-34a.

Tuesday, December 29.—H.E. the Governor's Band, Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 6-30 to 11 p. m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade. Municipal Standing Committee, 12-40 p.m., H. E. the Governor's Band, Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h., 11m.; High water, 3-30m., 3-53a.; Low water, 10-2m., 9-39a.

Wednesday, December 30—Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 4-23m., 5-9a. Low water, 11-12m., 10-48a.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Nazir Dastagir (29), a Mahomedan labourer, who was hurt by a big case falling on his back when he was taking it to a godown in the Victoria Docks. He was removed to hospital soon after the accident and died on Tuesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane and Mozambique per s. s. "Gouverneur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), the 25th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 27th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. on the 26th idem.

THE MISSING OFFICER.—Mr. Arthur David Weir, Third officer of the s.s. "Naderi" lying in the Prince's Dock, who was reported missing on Sunday morning was not heard of until Tuesday, when his body was recovered from the sea. Mr. Lambert, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body yesterday when Mr. Herbert Forrest, Chief Engineer of the vessel, deposed that he had left the deceased on the deck at 2 a. m. on the morning in question. He was sleeping in an arm-chair. He was missing in the morning and it was believed he must have fallen over board in sleep. The jury recorded a verdict of death from drowning by accident.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 5-30 this evening:—

War March of the Priests in	Athalie	Mendelssohn
Overture	Le Lac des Fees	Auber
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Valse	The Wedding of the Winds	Hall
Polonaise	Masken	Faust
Wedding Dance of the Elves		Solomon
Two-step, the Husking Bee		Thurban

A MOTOR-CAR, belonging to Messrs. Trivett, of Nottingham, started off itself from the top of a steep incline, knocked over the chauffeur, and ran down the hill. There were numerous hair-breadth escapes before the car dashed into the doorway of an antique shop and stopped in a battered condition.

THE LAST MATRICULATION GUJARATI PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last Gujarati paper in the Matriculation has evoked, if not quite a hot, at any rate a long enduring controversy. From the time that Gujarati has been made compulsory, the paper in Gujarati has come to be branded as stiff beyond standard. Besides this, the standard itself in this particular regard has happened to be recommended as varying with varying classes.

So, at the outset, two points deserve chief attention, which in the course of a controversy seem to have been neglected in a great measure. Points of repeated discourse or refutation might be omitted from mention at all here, in order to save energy and the tediousness of repetition. Be it remarked, however, that a controversy may at times be regarded as having more to do with sentiment than pure reasoning.

The first and foremost point to be put forward is : Should the mother tongue be raised in standard above the same prevailing when it was only an optional subject, especially every Matriculation candidate being compelled to study it ? or, otherwise, What is the principle lying under the reform introduced in this case by the University and the best of motives with which it has been carried out into effect? And, at the same time, what is the sign of the times in connection with the principle ? In order that Gujarati, home-language as it already is, spoken as it claims to be in a majority of places in the Presidency, and the Court language as it has the sanctioned honour to be made in many States, in order that Gujarati might be properly cultivated and at the same time, the rich cultivated literature of Gujarati might prove sufficient, by the side of sister literatures, to educate the sons of Gujarat, its study, as it seems natural enough, must have been fixed as necessary in the curriculum of the University Entrance examination, chiefly having an eye at the M. A. Gujarati Selection.

The same language, when it was only an optional one, moreover, was studied as a necessary subject in the fifth and sixth High School standards so that for the sake of weighing its worth properly, it will not be amiss if a brief citation were made from the standards sanctioned by the Educational Department and in vogue from the time of sanction up to now. Of course, it need not be left unmentioned that with a footnote, the remark that has been made states that : "The Vernacular heads are those fixed for Marathi Districts and apply elsewhere 'mutatis mutandis,' e.g., in an Anglo-Gujarati school, the writing under 2nd head will be Gujarati instead of Balbodh or Modi"; and with a 'Nota Bene' it is stated "In all cases where Departmental books are named, books of equal difficulty and of recognised merit will be accepted by the Department. The amount of reading books appointed need not be required if the Inspector is satisfied that the amount offered is, considering the manner in which it has been prepared, a sufficient year's work." With this remark attached thereunto, the course for the Marathi language in the Educational Department has been appointed as no other than : "Revision of Previous Reading and Dayaneshwari Adhyaya XII and 13th as in Navanita with special regard to a 'scholarly knowledge' of Marathi grammar and idiom (comparison with Sanskrit and English grammar and idiom), etymology and easy prosody"—(50 marks); and "Translation into Balbodh of 10 lines of the English poetry read ; spelling and writing to be considered." With so much provided for facilitating the course fair justice and reasonable decision it will be sufficient for me only to underline and bring into relief the term or phrase "Scholarly knowledge" as required by the Department even for sixth standard boys. Vague as the term sounds to be, it all the same signifies a definite sense to the trained ear and the unprejudiced heart. Scholarly knowledge of the English or the Sanskrit language is never expected or exacted from boys of the same class. And it is but a foregone conclusion that when boys as well as girls or students in general have been trained in their mother tongue for four years in four vernacular standards, their scholarly knowledge is itself a desideratum and consequently deemed a real requisite by the Department, as in the sixth High School standard. Again a patent and perhaps a potent fact is this, that in all Anglo-Vernacular and High School classes are required to be taught certain vernacular books irrespective of creed or class, race or religion.

This attempt has only one motive, be it repeated once more. For, since every point of acute controversy has two natural sides, both the sides are likely, owing to evolved heat, to be dislodged not from, their original position as much as from the region of reason. Consequently, it is prudent to put forth the truth as tenative before the honestly thinking, enlightened public by merely sifting requisite matter alleged as evidence. This or a similar act is calculated to blunt the sharp edge, if salient points are analysed in certain prominent bearings, or if, as in the present case, crucial texts are applied to the controversy. As explained above, the knowledge of Gujarati as required from boys of the Matriculation class must have been 'a fortiori' scholarly in years gone by ; and much more so, when candidates are compelled to study Gujarati for the purpose of passing their Entrance examination, during the two years past. For, else, what does compulsion signify? It signifies that whereas students could, with impunity, escape the study of their mother tongue by basking under the warmth of the classical grandmother, they are compelled to bask them under the warmth of both now. And, to argue that in certain schools the Departmental programme of study is almost a deadletter, in a certain measure, cannot be deemed to justify an invalid defence of those that omit to abide by fixed rules or that neglect certain observances in the every department in which they are working and are almost moving and having their very being. How frequently was it shouted out, and baldly voiced forth in other cases, by weeklies and monthlies, that Gujarati should be properly taken care of in the curriculum of High Schools, soon after the recent reform of making it compulsory at the University Entrance. Was it with a view to belittle her or moderate the difficulty of its study that Sahetya Parishads and such literary movements hailed the said reform with due delight? Was it anything short of scholarly knowledge that was deemed desirable to be expected from students? And was a distinction found necessary to be drawn in study—where, by the bye, it should be least drawn—between race and race or class and class? The Jain literature, for instance, has been appointed in certain classes for the study of the Arts' course ; and this being the case, will any consideration be made for non-Jain students? And the same remark can be fully regarded as holding good, 'mutatis mutandis,' for Gujarati literature. Even a Parsi studying Marathi and appearing at the Matriculation finds no relaxation of treatment in his case.

The University standard of Sanskrit has been no doubt lowered, but, as it seems to me, it must have been so done with a view to raise the dignity in study of the vernaculars of the Presidency. If this view be correct, what does 'scholarly knowledge signify as applied to the programme of study in' the sixth standard, as also in the seventh ? As read in one of the articles bearing upon this controversy, the following words deserve to be considered in the light of the foregoing requirement : "Candidates going up for the Matriculation Examination could only be expected to possess general knowledge of a vernacular language, &c." Now, if general knowledge can be taken to mean as much as would entitle it to be a degree or some degrees superior to the scholarly knowledge required in former times for the sixth standard, some of its vagueness is removed and more of its consistency and desired harmony is restored to it. General knowledge, as alluded to, must be interpreted to convey some knowledge that naturally claims for its level an equality with, if not superiority to, the entrance class of the Vernacular Training College. In the next place, will cooler moments prove potent enough to pour sober thoughts and liberal judgments, by letting us turn to the revised reading series, especially the higher three numbers, wherein Gujarati is found to be of varying difficulty and selected also from works other than Narmagadya, Vanaraja, Karana Ghelo and Dalpata Kavya? So, the net result is that the Department sanctions the raising the standard of Gujarati above what obtained in days gone by, chiefly when passages of moderate difficulty have been culled out of Sarasvati Chandra, Navala Granthavali for the purpose of turning them into reading lessons in the Text Books Series as newly revised and reprinted.

On the other hand, the present attempt need not be construed as absolutely pleading the cause of stiff question papers ; for, it is only simple to see that anything that is gradual as a reform is likely to prove steady and enduring, and that examinees need not be unnecessarily put into an unlucky state while they are using their pen and paper to satisfy the test of examiners. The position of examinees deserves sound sympathy and the prestige of examiners requires to be properly kept up. It should also be borne in mind that the otherwise apt adage —No one is a prophet in his own country—must be taken at an adequate discount. The course, no doubt, that Matriculation candidates are required to get up is sufficiently crowded up with subjects and, without holding back this argument, the line of stiffness might be conveniently and even consistently brought to a lower level. But what this level should be or how different rungs in the ladder of study previous to and in the Matriculation class should be distinctly brought into prominence by defining them, can only be safely handed over to the more enlightened heads that are a recognised authority in the University movements. And unless this is done more satisfactorily, discontent is difficult to be removed on either side. In connection with the same, an humble suggestion will be to decide as to which class in the Vernacular Training College can the Matriculation Standard for Gujarati be deemed worthy to be compared and corresponded. Secondly, it will not be a precept out of place if inserted here, that Sanskritised Gujarati need not be regarded as a scare-crow or an Ass's bridge ; nor should there be any over-indulgence in it. For, Nature herself preaches and practises the rule that the absence of a thing is removed by supply of the same from the nearest vicinity ; but at the same time, it deprecates rigid conservatism or unreasonable self-satisfaction. In fact, as an innkeeper in one of the well-known English novels was wont to observe : Much might be said on both the sides and both are in the right as well as in the wrong,—it can be added that if papers for the last two years were stiff, they have been much cried down ; but the right place where the pulse could be felt as beating was the one pointed out by Mr. K. M. Master in one of the Gujarati weeklies. The Alma Mater must descend in a machine and extend her arms to embrace both the parties that are equally her children, and try to fix the due bounds of work and the degree of relation for both of them in a clear and well-marked outline.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. MEHTA,
Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan City.

Dec. 22.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

A Visit by Native Princes.

ON Monday, the 21st instant, H. H. Lakhaji Raj of Rajkote, H. H. Amirsinghji of Vankaner and Darbar Saheb Bavawala of Vadia visited the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage. They were shown round the whole orphanage by the Honorary Secretaries, Shethji Ruttonsee Muljee and R. B. Kesheoji Nathoo Sailor, and expressed their satisfaction at the efficient management of the institution. The company then came to the central hall of the orphanage, where the orphans performed recitations, dialogues and gymnastic feats to the great diversion of the audience. Seth Ruttonsee Mulji then thanked their Highnesses and described the origin of the institution in the terrible famine of 1900, and in so doing referred to the liberal relief given by the British Government to the famine-stricken. R. B. Kesheoji Nathoo Sailor then thanked their Highnesses and described the various charitable institutions founded or endowed by Seth Ruttonsee Muljee. Mr. H. B. Kotak, the Chief Minister of Rajkote, thanked the Honorary Secretaries for the opportunity they had given their Highnesses to visit such a charitable and useful institution and announced a handsome and generous donation of Rs. 501, which their Highnesses were pleased to given, taking into consideration the noble object of the institution.

The orphan girls of the institution then sang "God Save The King," the audience standing up in honour of His Majesty King Edward VII.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Fawcett, Mr J F
Jerry, Mr and Mrs F W J
Jerry, Miss
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs
O'Collaghan, Miss L
Fisher, Miss
Fisher, Miss C R
Rowley, Mr and Mrs L and child
Mafheson, Mrs Miss
Grant, Miss
Few, Miss
Brett, Mr W P
Brown, Miss C
Ewing, Mrs
Radford, Miss
Yates, Mrs K
Pemberton Miss M G
Scrafton, Mrs D and inft,
Tennant, Mrs E
Young, Mrs M
Shaw, Mr F
Hent, Mrs W
Fremantle, Lt S F
Murray, Mr O S
Coombridge, Mrs
Williams, Mr
Rynd, Miss E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beddy, Mr and Mrs E L
Mitaranga, Mr and Mrs M A
Ray, Mr R L
Fisher, Mr and Mrs J A
Lyall, Mr H
Manson, Capt J
Dodson, Lt R C
Fisher, Capt B D
Henderson, Miss
Urquhart, Mr A M
Coates, Mr C H
Clarke, Mr B C
Preston, Mr J
Ewitt, Mr J
McLaughlin, Dr Mrs
Juckes, Mr
Wilson, Miss
Olifent, Mrs M
Battigate, Mrs and Mrs R G M
Harkeshen Lal, Hon. and Mrs
Munn, Mr L
Munn, Miss E J
Tonssin, Mr R
Du Peage, Mr H D
Hall, Mr E J
Grunham, Mr L
Lenwood, Miss
Young, Mr P
Sharman, Mr G L
Mengnes, Mr E
Badger, Mr T R

FROM BRINDISI.

Radice, Mr C H
Stephen, Hon H St J
Jelf, Mr A B
Bowring, Mr F W
Beardsall, Mr A W
Belville, Foster, Mr
Mills, Mr Gordon

FOR KARACHI.

Burney, Lt A G C
Lambert, Miss N
Money, Mrs C
Holden, Rev T
Barnett, Dr H
Witherby, Mrs and Miss
Hutchison, Mr T E
Warburton, Mr R H
Duncan, Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Johnson, Miss E
Nugent, Miss B

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS,
27TH DECEMBER, 1908.

6 30 p. m.—Christmas Eve.—Choral Evensong and Carols.

Christmas Day.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—59, 60, 595, 317, 323.
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.
Canticles—Chants 26 and 27.
Hymn—62.
Collections for—The Poor.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns—73—172—59.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. Flat.
Anthem—Carols.
Hymns—60—595.
Collections for—Choir Fund.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve.

6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong and Carols.
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.

Christmas Day.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Matins
8 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong (Choral).
Alms for the Poor and the E. and E. Relief Fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

Christmas Services.

7 a. m. and 8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. (Choral).
10-30 a.m.—Parade Service.
The Collections will be for Indo-British Institution.

WEEK DAYS.

6-30 p. m.—X mas Eve. Carol Service.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.

Hours of Service.

11 a. m.—Christmas Day Service.
Morning Prayer and Short Sermon followed by Celebration of the Holy Communion.

Saturday, December 26.

8-30 p. m.—Social Gathering in the Seamen's institute.
All Seamen and their friends are cordially invited.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.

Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
9 a.m.—Morning Devotional Meeting.
6-30 p.m.—Evening The Preacher Pastor Barrell.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Christmas Day.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Z. B. & M. M. School Building Fund.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m. —Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Christmas Day.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion, plain.
Hymns.—62, 59, 558.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion. Choral.
Hymns.—59, 60, 324.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—297, 312, 558.
8-45 a. m.—Litany and Address.
Hymns.—66, 58.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon with Carols.
Hymns.—58, 169, 329, 73.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Christmas Eve.

9 p. m.—Choral Evensong.

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
11 a. m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Choral Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

Christmas Day.

8 a. m.—Matins. (Choral).
8-30 p.m.—Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Friday Xmas.
Rev. J. F. Edwards.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m. —Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
10 a. m.—Friday Xmas.
Rev. A. J. Revnell.

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

The Bombay Police Club Annual Christmas Tree was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. Most of the officers of the Bombay Police were present with their families. Superintendent Stanford and Inspectors Morris, Murray, Jones, Paterson, Bodley, Henry, lopping, Willis and Hassan looked after the arrangements and they deserve great credit for the entire success of the function. Those present enjoyed themselves immensely, and the little ones had a merry time of it with the presents, the phonograph and other amusements. In the evening a Quadrille Party was held, which was also a great success.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 24th December.

636.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the 27th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

637.—Members are reminded that there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday the 29th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt; B. V. R.

If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again. Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

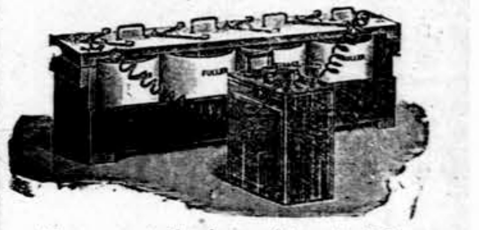
is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD MORLEY'S SPEECH.

THE "STATESMAN":—Lord Morley's speech, in introducing his scheme of Indian Reforms in the House of Lords, was evidently designed to meet the criticism to which he foresaw that his policy would be exposed from two different quarters. On the one hand, the reforms will be attacked as inopportune and involving unwise concessions to the Indian educated classes. The lukewarm approval extended to the scheme by Lord Lansdowne, and the strictures which he passed on some of its features show clearly that there will be no lack of opposition to the changes which are about to be introduced; for if a level-headed statesman like Lord Lansdowne, with five years' personal experience of India, as Viceroy from 1889 to 1894, gave so chilly a reception to the Reforms, it is certain that the large number of retired civilians and military officers who, for want of something better to do have been filling the Home papers with their sinister forebodings, will be up in arms against any extension of representative institutions. In particular there will be much grave shaking of foolish heads over the making of concessions at a time when anarchists are abroad in the land, and Bengal is in a state of unrest. Criticism from the other quarter will proceed from the Radical Members of Parliament, whose cue will be that the concessions have been robbed of half their grace by the arbitrary Executive acts which preceded them, and who may even protest that the Reforms are not wide enough. It seems to us that the Secretary of State has disposed effectively in advance of both classes of critics. To withdraw the reforms would be, as he said, a "flagrant sign of weakness," a virtual admission that the Government of India have been alarmed by the daring crimes of the anarchists. For the abandonment of the proposals would in no way punish the irreconcilables, whose aim is to make British rule unpopular or impossible, and whose cause therefore would be strengthened by delay in granting the reasonable demands of the educated classes. As for the deportations and the opposition to the new Crimes Act, Lord Morley reiterated his conviction that it was folly to "regard matters in India as if they were in Britain." Early in his career as Secretary of State for India he advisedly refused to repeal Regulation III of 1818, a measure which he holds to be justified by the peculiar position of the British Government in this country, and he maintains that the present situation in India has necessitated a resort to that arbitrary but human method of dealing with men whose influence is prejudicial to order and public tranquility. Lord Morley does not of course, minimise the dangers of any departure from the ordinary law. A radical philosopher, brought up in the straitest sect of believers in the rights of the individual, be perforce regards resort to summary methods with strong dislike; and his general attitude towards a procedure that smacks of the provost and drumhead court-martial affords sufficient proof that what has been recently done was in his opinion justified by absolute necessity. It is to be hoped therefore that neither the section represented by Lord Lansdowne nor the Radical "members for India" will take any course calculated to discount or discredit proposals whose value becomes more apparent the more closely they are examined. If the principle of trusting the men on the spot is ever to be accepted, it assuredly should be in this instance. The whole scheme of reforms, generous without being rash, safe but neither illusory nor pedantic, bears the impress of the veteran statesman by whom it has been finally settled. The case for its adoption rests on no more theoretical merits, nor yet on Lord Morley's personal reputation great though that be. The proposals manifestly owe much to the practical knowledge of Lord Minto and his many able advisers, and they are to some extent also the outcome of the expression of public opinion upon the tentative scheme of 1907. To bring such a scheme forward into the political arena merely to be assailed by the pessimistic forebodings of sun-dried bureaucrats who have lost touch with India, would be an abuse of the party system, and mischievous in the present condition of Indian affairs. Happily, if we may judge from the brief report of Lord Lansdowne's remarks, the chief points in Lord Morley's despatch likely to be selected for attack are his decision to enlarge the Executive Councils in Bombay and Madras by increasing the number of members from three to four, one of whom is to be an Indian; and his further determination to take power to provide the Lieutenant-Governors in the larger Provinces with Executive Councils. These proposals, however, are not essential features of the new scheme. Many, no doubt, will hold that they are desirable additions to the main provisions; and indeed it is not easy to appreciate the grounds on which some maintain that while a Governor of Madras or Bombay should have the help of an Executive Council, those provinces which happen to be under the rule of a Lieutenant-Governor ought to be subjected to the arbitrary will of a Civilian autocrat. Nor can we understand the alarm which is manifested in some quarters at the proposal that one member of the Executive Council in Bombay and in Madras should be an Indian, and that there should be an Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Lord Morley bears witness to the valuable help given by the Indian members of the Secretary of State's Council, and the Viceroy we are told approves the suggestion that an Indian should be added to his own Executive Council. Whence, then, the belated and gratuitous opposition? Lord Lansdowne, by his attitude, will only impair his own reputation, and cannot diminish the value of the statesmanlike measure which is now being welcomed with grateful acclamation by the Indian people, and by which Lord Morley has set the seal upon his long and honourable career.

SECRET HISTORY REVEALED.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The secret history of the Crimean War, as we showed in a recent article, is now for the first time revealed in the "Panmure Papers," which have been published by Sir George Douglas and Sir George Ramsay (Hodder and Stoughton) and uncommonly interesting reading these two bulky volumes make. It is true that they might very easily have been boiled down into one, and have been much the better for the compression. The whole of the active part of the war from the accession of Lord Palmerston's Government to the fall of Sebastopol and the resignation of General Simpson is comprised in the first volume; and only the peace operations under Sir William Codrington, the return of the army, and a few unimportant letters about the Indian Mutiny are left for the second volume. Thus the interest of the two volumes is by no means evenly balanced. The two historic incidents upon which most light is shed are the quarrel between Lord Raglan and Lord Panmure over the diseased condition of the army in the Crimea, and the inner history of the reason why Sir William Codrington was chosen to succeed General Simpson in preference to Sir Colin Campbell and three other senior officers. When Lord Panmure took office as Secretary of State for War in the Palmerston administration the country had just bean stirred to its depths by Sir Howard Russel's revelations in the "Times" as to the state of the army at the front. Lord Panmure immediately voiced the indignation of the nation and of the Queen herself in a despatch which deserves to go down to posterity as an example of strenuous writing. Both this famous despatch and Lord Raglan's reply to it are contained in the appendix to the second volume, and enable us to judge the justice of Kinlake's strictures upon Lord Panmure. Looking at the whole matter at the distance of time it appears that Lord Panmure spoilt a strong case by hasty and rash statement, and Lord Raglan covered the mistakes and carelessness of some of his officers by the dignified self-respect of his reply. The supersession of Sir Colin Campbell is almost as interesting anepisode, and it transpires now for the first time that General Simpson had in his desk for several months a secret despatch appointing General Codrington to succeed him in case the accident of senority should give the supreme command into the unworthy hands of the hero of the Mutiny. Such is the irony of history.

That the soldier man did not suffer the criticisms of the newspaper man in the early days of war correspondence any more gladly than he does now is shown by the following extract from one of General Simpson's letters to Lord Panmure:—"I must say I never served with an army where a higher feeling and sense of duty exists than I remark in the general and staff officers of this army. It pervades all ranks except amongst the low and grovelling correspondents to the "Times," of whom there are always some in every army." Lord Panmure himself showed his gratitude to the press for bringing his party into power by writing to the Queen; "Lord Panmure is deeply concerned to observe the mischievous article in the "Times" of this morning, contrasting the condition of the officers and men of the army. With such infamous articles as these it is not surprising to see recruiting fall off, and zeal and even loyalty itself paralyzed." In after years Lord Panmure met Delane, the famous editor of the "Times," and became a great friend of his, in spite of these freely expressed opinions. But then he was no longer in office, and it was only somebody else that was being criticised. On one occasion Lord Panmure wrote to Lord Raglan: "You astonish me by your account of Canrobert's sick. How snug they keep these things in France." The question is whether such things are the better for being kept snug. The difference in the Press of the two countries was responsible for the fact that though the French army was far healthier than the English at the beginning of the war, the English was far healthier than the French at the end of the war. Such a result was well achieved at the expenditure of a little paper and ink.

Not much of the book is written in lighter vein; but two anecdotes which have passed into the language are here traced to their source. At the time of the Crimean War the popular street-cry which vied in vogue with the modern "There's 'air" and similar exclamations was "Take care of Dowb." This cryptic sentence appeared one day in Lord Panmure's despatches to the front, greatly to the puzzlement of the General Staff. It subsequently transpired that this was telegraphese for Lord Panmure's measured period. "I recommend Dowbiggin to your notice, should you have a vacancy and if he is fit," Captain Dowbiggin being the Secretary of State's nephew and adopted son. So "Take care of Dowb" became the joke of the army. Another historic exclamation attributed here to Lord Panmure is the remark, "Good God! with how little wisdom is this country governed." This is not, as it might appear, a reflection on the united wisdom of the Cabinet, but a private remark addressed to the Home Secretary because he did not know that sal mon sometimes visit the sea. It is highly characteristic of our national genius that a grave and weighty criticism of this kind, which has endured for generations, should have had its origin in a discussion about sport. A remark which may be commended to the notice of commanding officers of regiments and persons in civil authority is contained in a letter regarding the condition of the fleet. Writing about Admiral Lyons, the commander in the Mediterranean, it says: "You will not misunderstand me when I say that my gallant chief and dear friend, with some of the genius of Nelson, possesses also portions of the minor characteristics of our great naval hero, and his love of praise and notoriety is very great, although to his credit be it said that he bestows it on others with no niggard hand. That was the secret of Nelson's great popularity with his officers, and so it is with Lyons. On the other hand Charlie Napier is most unpopular, because a glutton for himself, a miser to all his fellow workmen." To give praise ungrudgingly when praise is due is not only the secret of popularity but also of obtaining cheerful and efficient service.

THE VENUGOPAUL CHETTY CASE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—We published a telegram the other day announcing the decision in the Venugopaul Chetty case, in which the respondent was Mr. V. Venugopaul Chetty, I.C.S., the District Judge of Chingleput, and the petitioner an English woman, whom he married in 1890. Sir Gorell Barnes decided that the marriage performed at the Paddington Registry Office in 1890, sixteen days before a child was born of the union of the petitioner and respondent, was valid, and Mr. Venugopaul Chetty has been granted a judicial separation. With the legal aspect of the case we will not concern ourselves, beyond remarking that Sir Gorell Barnes' decision is an important one, and that it may give pause to those Indian visitors to England who contemplate the simultaneous establishment of a home in Europe and a home in the East. If we are to believe the respondent's Counsel, Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., formerly of the Lucknow Bar, the number of such persons is not very small, and the decision is therefore practically as well as legally important. What action do the Government of Madras propose taking in the matter? The theory that the private conduct of their officers should be non-cognisable by the Government unless it affects their fitness to exercise official authority is in general sound; but exceptions should be made will hardly be disputed. There is a point at which the Government must take notice of private conduct, and there is at least one precedent for the Government taking action where conduct does not detrimentally affect the offenders official work. But in the Venugopaul Chetty case there are other considerations which must be allowed to have some weight. The public expects those who administer the Law to be persons whose character is without serious blemish, and an official guilty of such conduct as that of Mr. Venugopaul Chetty is incapable of commanding respect. In taking action it will have to be remembered that its effects may be felt by the unfortunate woman whose honour he technically saved by a belated marriage which for eighteen years he has been trying off and on to repudiate. But it ought not to be impossible to deal with Mr. Venugopaul Chetty in such a way as to avoid the infliction of any hardship on his wife, while bringing home to him the fact that his scandalous conduct is strongly disapproved of by the Government.

THE last instalment of the loan of Rs. 1,80,000 has been paid by Government to the Mussoorie Municipality to complete the hydro-electric installation for supplying water and light to the Station early in 1909.

AN anonymous friend of the Calcutta Y. M. C. A., has given it the handsome donation of Rs. 500 as a thanksgiving offering for the recent providential escape of Sir Andrew Fraser from the hands of an assassin in Overtoun Hall.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S LECTURES.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR":—It is well known that Professor Lees-Smith's presence in Bombay is due chiefly to His Excellency's initiative. Whether higher commercial education may be successfully imparted in this city, and whether it is likely to be sufficiently popular if recognised by the University, are questions which have been discussed for some years. Doubts upon them may best be set at rest by experts like Professor Lees-Smith, who know by personal experience how the new subject is taught in other countries and who, by authoritative inquiry, can find out the existence or otherwise of conditions favourable to the introduction of the experiment in this country also. As the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie said, in introducing the lecturer on Monday last, "the subject of commercial education is one which His Excellency took up very soon indeed after his arrival in the country: it is one in which he feels the deepest interest, and which he regards as of very great importance." Any thoughtful economist coming from England to India would be struck by the contrast between the cry "On to the factory" which is heard here among the educated who think about such things, and the formula "Back to the land," which has for some time been popular in a manufacturing country like England. It is not in the power of individuals to control great national movements, which operate slowly in accordance with mysterious laws. Whether people move towards towns in search of bread and excitement, or they prefer the healthy but more precarious life of the village, on may note and moralise on the popular tendencies: no amount of warning or preaching by theorists and economic philosophers can arrest the tide one way or the other. Hungry or pleasure-loving individuals do not consult philosophers in such cases: they are guided by the motives which their immediate circumstances present to them. Even as a matter of theory, however, Professor Lees-Smith seemed to think, in his introductory lecture, that of the two evils—that of concentrating labourers in manufacturing towns, and exposing them to the chances of a precarious industry in the villages—the former was the lesser, and one must alleviate the other. We have, however, passed beyond the stage of discussions of this kind. The country is rapidly and inevitably gravitating towards a state of things in which manufacturing industry will more and more supplement, and sometimes even inconvenience, agriculture. In these circumstances the question is whether the time has not arrived to elevate the study of commercial phenomena and practice to more or less the same level as in England. That medicine, agriculture, and engineering may be academic pursuits, while commerce cannot be, is a prejudice which is too antiquated for the twentieth century.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

The "Rast Goftar":—Mr. Nasserwanji Maneckji Gazdar of Bombay has made a reputation for himself as a stalwart champion of the third-class passengers on Indian Railways. The hardships of this class are as numerous as they are varied, and Mr. Gazdar, who has given the subject his unremitting attention for the last several years, has prepared quite a budget of grievances which it is the lot of these passengers to suffer. Every year some fresh addition is made by Mr. Gazdar in the shape of correspondence with the railway authorities, and the statement as it has reached us, covers well nigh one hundred pages of closely printed matter. Mr. Gazdar has laid the travelling public under a deep debt of gratitude by the persistent manner in which he has been urging their case. Though there are a great many grievances which have not been redressed, and a lot of others which the Railway authorities decline to treat as well grounded, Mr. Gazdar may take courage from the assurance that, though the official reception to his representations has not always been very encouraging, he is not appealing to deaf ears altogether. Many of the suggestions for which he has been strenuously contending have been carried out on some of the more prominent lines, due, in a great measure, to the pressure brought from the travelling public by such an able spokesman as Mr. Gazdar.

THE COMING MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The "Parsee":—Though not officially connected with its organisation, however, many Indian doctors will, of course, attend this Congress, which owes its inception to Sir George Clarke, and will be by far the most important thing of its kind ever held in India. An extensive programme has been drafted and many of the most pressing questions will be discussed by the leading men of the day. The Congress may even mark the beginning of a development that must come about some day in the study of the healing art, and that is, the centralisation of the chief medical research work of all the world in India. The opportunities for pathological study here are simply boundless, and are only handicapped by the necessity of a doctor living on his fees—a point, it must be confessed, where India fails lamentably. But it is not too much to hope that science and art will be some day lifted above the necessity for pot-boiling work, and then India will come into her own. Of the many distinguished foreign visitors expected to attend the forthcoming Congress, none is more interesting than the great Japanese Chemist and Bacteriologist, Kitasato, whose name is one of the very foremost in a science which pre-eminently distinguishes the present day in a domain of knowledge hitherto unrevealed to man.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S DEVOTION TO DUTY.

The "Gujarati":—His Excellency Sir George Clarke has given a signal proof of his singleminded devotion to duty by appearing in public within a week of his great bereavement and opening the Co-operative Societies Conference in a speech at once thoughtful and earnest and worthy of the happy intuitive judgment with which His Excellency is so largely endowed. The idea of co-operation has worked great wonders in a variety of directions in Western countries, and although its importance has been largely realised in the organization of industrial and commercial enterprises in this country, the co-operative movement in the shape of co-operative credit societies is yet in its infancy in this country generally. At the end of June last the number of societies actually registered was 145,46 being urban and 99 rural societies, with a membership of 8,477. The working capital amounted to Rs. 3,69,880 and the net profit was nearly 4½ per cent. The balance of assets over liabilities was Rs. 14,836 of which 7,936 is in the reserve fund. Having regard to the fact that the movement is not many years old, this result is not a discouraging one. His Excellency rightly attached great importance to the steady growth of the spirit of self-help and mutual co-operation from within rather than to rapid progress by means of an artificial stimulus. In the latter case the results might look more striking. But the best way to ensure stability and permanence is to proceed cautiously and keep pace with the growing sense of appreciation of the advantages of co-operative societies.

LORD MORLEY AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The "Praja Bandhu":—We learn from a Reuter's message during this week that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Kettle, regarding the difficulties of Indians competing in the Indian Medical Service examination held in England, as well as the employment of military medical officers in the General Hospital of Madras, Mr. Buchanan has said that Lord Morley does not consider the present condition satisfactory. He is further reported to have replied that Lord Morley is communicating with India as regards the desirability of promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India and of extending the employment of civil medical officers recruited in India. Now it is a matter of history that the Indian National Congress and the indigenous Press have times out of number entered an emphatic protest against the present vicious system of monopolizing practically all the higher posts even in the civil branch of the Medical Department as a close preserve for the members of the Indian Medical Service, but their cry has been so far virtually in wilderness. There is, therefore, little wonder that Lord Morley should not be satisfied with the existing arrangement in this connection which acts as an adamantine barrier in the way of the growth and development of indigenous medical talent by denying it all opportunities. Even if we grant for the sake of argument that the members of the Indian Medical Service alone are competent to discharge the duties of army surgeons, there is hardly any valid ground why the various high posts in the civil branch of the Department as well as in the medical colleges should be reserved for them.

THE ABANDONED EXTREMIST CONGRESS

The "Indu Prakash":—The idea of a separate Congress of Extremists which the Maharashtra irreconcilables hatched up at the irresponsible Bhatwadi conclave did not commend itself to several leading men of that party itself. Much less could it commend itself to those, who, like us, consider it necessary that the Congress should now be carried on only with a creed and procedure so accurately defined as to mark unequivocally its constitutional character. And yet, we are sorry that their Nagpur gathering has been stopped by the C. P. authorities. They must indeed be allowed to be the best judges of the circumstances at Nagpur. Remembering as we do the various rowdinesses which have made that city notorious, we are not at all prepared to say that the apprehensions the C. P. Government felt of the projected Congress proving a danger to peace and order at Nagpur were baseless.

We hope, however, that at some place and at some time Government will find it possible to give even to these disappointed gentlemen a fair chance. Responsibility sobers down men and very encouraging indications have already been given that the Extremists are re-examining their doctrines and methods and abandoning one ofter another their various extravagances, save only in the one single direction of abusing the Constitutionalists, where indeed they would seem to have concentrated all the poison they could command, we suppose by way of compensation for the softer attitude they have thought it best to adopt towards Government.

The "Parsi": The Extremists who were so insistent on holding a rival Congress (we persume they did not intend to call it "national") in Nagpur, have achived the distinction of setting in motion one of the laws specially framed to deal with disorders, under which their meeting has been prohibited. The action of this body can only be described in the words of the "Patrika" as playing into the enemy's hands—or if enemy is too strong a word, let us say the critics. The gibe is so obvious and so well merited. Here is a section of a body which has always made a stand for representative institutions, deliberately rejecting the first condition of a successful democracy—the loyal acceptance of the verdict of the majority, and setting up an arrogant claim to go their own way. If a harsh law has been harshly put in force against them, they have only to thank their own conduct when they insisted on making a demonstration of physical force against the majority at the Surat Congress. If the Government has still been generous enough to pursue the policy of reform, it has been in spite of this disorderly element which has sprung up in our midst; if reforms are not so rapid or so far-reaching as even the Moderate party would like, they can at the same time only wonder, after this pitiful schism, that there has not been actual retrogression It is to be hoped that the violent party will take this year's object-lesson to heart—that they are strong enough to be treated by Government as a nuisance, but not strong enough to either retard or accelerate reform.

IN confirmation of Prince Buelow's statment in the Reichstag that France has become the world's banker, it may be said that the French investing public holds an enormous proportion of the National Debts of Russia, China, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, Portugal, Roumania, Brazil, the Argentine, Mexico, Belgium, Holland and many other States. According to M. Edmond Thery's recently published book "Les Progres Economiques de la France," the total market value of the securities known to be held by the French investing public or on deposit in French banks amounted on the 31st December, 1907, to the colossal sum of £3,942,840,000, and of this gigantic sum £1,486,000,000 was invested in the Funds of foreign Governments and other first class foreign securities In addition, the stupendous National Debt of France itself, £1,073,800,000, is entirely held by Frenchmen.

IN 1898 M. Pichon, then acting as French Minister at the Chinese Court, was concerned at the rumours about the young Emperor's health. M. Pichon did a most unusual thing, for he managed to obtain permissson from the Dowager-Empress for the physician attached to the French Embassy to visit the Emperor. Accompanied by the Consul, who acted as interpreter, Dr. Detheve was brought into the presence of the Emperor and the Dowager-Empress. While the Emperor was screened from his aunt by the two visitors, he pulled out of his velvet beot a document, which he slipped into Dr. Detheve's hand. This document is one of the most minute and accurate descriptions ever written by a man suffering from neurasthenia. The "Matin" reproduces this remarkable document. in which the Emperor describes his sensations of numbness and the terrible state into which his nervous system had been reduced by the machinations of his aunt.

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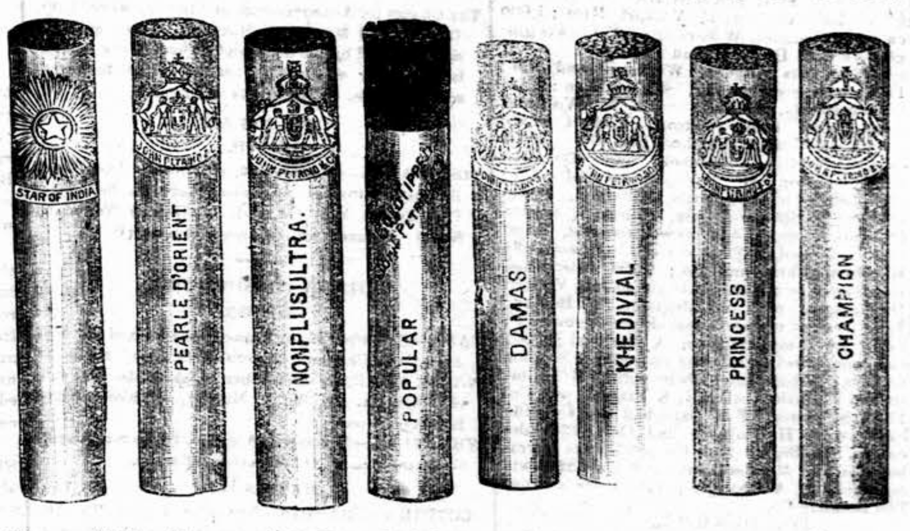

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BABY'S TERRIBLE PAIN AND ITCHING

Head Encrusted with Humour—Wore a Cap to Stop Scratching—Could not Sleep—Her Sickening Suffering Lasted Ten Months.

FATHER WRITES OF CURE BY CUTICURA

"My little girl, aged three, had a splendid cure by the use of the Cuticura Remedies. She had a fall from a chair, three nails penetrating her head. She was under medical care but the head became worse until the whole top and back of it were a mass of scab. The poor child could not sleep, and we had to cover her head with a special cap to prevent her scratching it in her pain. I felt sick at the sight of it until I commenced to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment after the child had suffered about ten months. From the moment that Cuticura was used until she was completely cured her head progressed, and one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment cured her. I am extremely sorry that I did not try Cuticura before, as I am certain that the pain in her head caused my child to go cross-eyed. I have great faith in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. J. H. Phipps, Coventry Rd., Coleshill, Warwickshire, Eng., Dec. 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

WIND RASHES
And Irritations of the Skin Soothed by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, instantly relieve and point to a speedy cure of the rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, chafings, lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor exercise. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, as well as for eczemas, humours, pimples, blackheads and other torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are priceless.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Principal depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

To H.M. THE KING.

BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal"
Scotch Whisky
Sold Everywhere.

VARIETY IN BREAD

Just think of
Cottage Loaf
Pan Bread
Milk Bread
Spiced Bread
Paisley Rolls
Milk Bread Twists
Little Dinner Loaves

All so easily made with
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK.)

This sure raising powder is used mixed one part with about eight parts of ordinary flour.

It is more reliable than yeast and baking powder and much simpler to use.

Recipes in each tin for above bread, and many cakes, scones, etc.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism.

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
BEYRON & CO., 96, Esplanade Rd., [illegible]

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

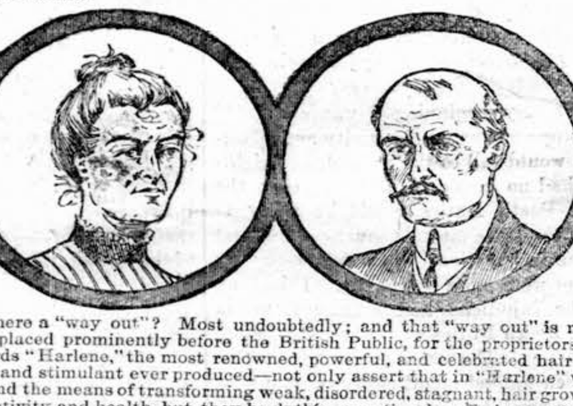
Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.


Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.
Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name..

Address..

MARTELL'S

To say that a Brandy is better than **MARTELL'S** is an empty boast; to beat it **FOR QUALITY** a frank impossibility.

BRANDY

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence****, to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged****. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* ***MELISSA*** *and* ***MINT*** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie. Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondichéry.*

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng.
Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Heavy Damages.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the case in which the original plaintiff and respondent Rajeevappa sued the original defendant and appellant Rajah Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, for breach of contract. The circumstances of the case are that Rajeevappa the original plaintiff was one of the creditors of the Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company. The Company was much involved and its creditors pressed for payment and threatened to institute proceedings. The manager of the Company therefore opened negotiations with Rajah Shivlal Motilal, the defendant, for a loan from him, and an agreement to that effect was arrived at between the parties on the 24th July 1900.

The agreement provided first that defendant should advance Rupees five lakhs to the Company on its executing a mortgage deed for the amount. These sums were subsequently raised by the parties to Rs. 5,25,000 and Rs. 10,25,000 respectively: Secondly, that out of the amount advanced, the Company shall pay off all pressing debts and release the Company's property from all encumbrances and charges; Thirdly that the Company shall obtain from the remaining unpaid creditors a legal and valid undertaking that they shall not demand the money due to them unless and until the Company earns a clear yearly profit after paying all the interest, commissions and remunerations as hereinafter provided and agreed to be paid to the Rajah Bahadur. Such undertaking was to be obtained before the execution of the mortgage deed in favour of the defendant. In pursuance to these conditions the Company obtained, on the 26th December 1900, from its unsecured creditors whose demands were not pressing, an undertaking whereby they were to be paid two annas in the rupee and that they were not to demand, for ten years, complete satisfaction of the debt due to them from the Company. The arrangement between the Company and the defendant, however, fell through and the money was advanced by the defendant to the Company. The plaintiff then sued in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Gadag to recover from the defendant a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 on account of money payable to him by the defendant at the rate of two annas in the rupee, and also prayed that leave should be given him to bring a separate suit for damages. That Court rejected the plaintiff's claim for specific performance but gave him leave to bring a suit for damages. The present suit was accordingly brought by plaintiff to recover damages of Rs. 44,840 from the defendant for breach of contract.

The defendant contended, among other things, that the suit was barred under Sections 13 and 43 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in pronouncing Judgment, said that the preliminary objection raised by the learned Advocate-General to the maintenance of this suit must be allowed. The Subordinate Judge did not appear to have borne in mind the legal consequence of the previous litigation. That was a suit brought by the present plaintiff on the agreement, which formed the basis also of the present suit. The cause of action in the previous suit was a breach of the very contract which was now in dispute. The plaintiff chose one of the stipulations of it and claimed relief, reserving the other stipulations for a separate suit. With regard to the first mentioned stipulation, the Subordinate Judge held that the stipulation did not exist in the contract, and he dismissed that part of the suit, giving the plaintiff a declaration that the contract between the parties did exist but that the plaintiff's remedy was by way of damages. In the present suit, based upon the same agreement, the plaintiff asked for relief by way of damages in respect of stipulations other than those included in the previous suit. Section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code provided that every suit should include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff was entitled to make in respect of the cause of action. That being the law, the plaintiff ought to have claimed damages about the stipulations now in question. The plaintiff having omitted to do that, his suit was barred under the first paragraph of Section 43. It had been urged that the plaintiff had in his plaint in the previous suit asked for leave to bring the present suit, and the Subordinate Judge had given him the leave in his judgment. But the question would have been material if the omission in the previous suit, had related to any of the remedies to which the plaintiff was entitled; then, the penultimate paragraph of Section 43 had applied. But here the question was not of remedy, but of claim.

The decree of the Lower Court was reversed, and the suit dismissed with costs throughout on the respondent. The appeal having been allowed, the attachment on the appellant's property in Bombay must be raised, and the Sheriff should return to the appellant the promissory-notes for Rs. 55,000, duly endorsed. The respondent to pay to the appellant the costs of the execution proceedings, including the poundage paid to the Sheriff.

REVENGE AND MURDER.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Jaywanta bin Tatya Sathe, who was convicted by Mr. C, A, Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, of murder, and was sentenced to death. Mr. S. K. Sane appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having, on the 27th September last, murdered a woman named Sita, wife of Savla. The accused, although recently working in Poona as a maker of betelnut knives, was originally a resident of Nagargaon in the Sirur Taluka where he owned a field. His cousin Savla also lived at Nagargaon until his death some ten years ago. When he died, he left a widow, Bai Sita, who returned to her parents' house at Ambegaon. But although she left her husband's village, she nevertheless continued to take on interest in his cousin. She and her mother. Rana at various times advanced him money, and two or three years ago defrayed his marriage expenses. On the 21st September last, the accused went from Poona to visit Bai Sita at Ambegaon. His primary object was no doubt a religious one. In the course of his visit, however, he asked Sita for money, with which to buy seed for his field at Nagargaon. She and her mother excused themselves on the ground that they had recently lost their buffalo The accused went away that evening, and returned again on the 26th September. He again asked for money but was again refused, and he returned to Poona. That same evening it occurred to Rana that a field belonging to Sita's nephew, but looked after by herself, had better also be sown. Next morning according to certain arrangements made with Rana, Sita and a relative named Hondi Marna started for Poona. While they were at the market place they were joined by the accused, who insisted on remaining with them. Sita and her companion afterwards went to the nearest railway station to Nagargaon. In spite of Sita's grumbling accused pursuaded her to buy him a ticket. At the village of Khutbhavi, where they rested for a few minutes after alighting from the railway train, accused shouted to Kondi, and charged him and Sita with misbehaviour. As they were walking on, the accused attacked Sita and struck her with an axe. He also struck Kondi with the axe, and Kondi ran away and walked on to Ambegaon, where he told Rana that the accused had killed her daughter. Meanwhile the accused had been caught and made over to the police with his axe. The Sessions Judge said, the prosecution had led evidence to show that the accused had confessed his crime immediately after the murder, and to corroborate it, they had called witnesses who saw the crime committed. Accused was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence of death.

ALLEGED DEATH BY WITCHCRAFT.

Murder of a Brother's Widow.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Virsing Premji, who was convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with the murder of his brother's widow, Bai Rashi, by striking her with an axe at Boriala on the 2nd September last. The case for the prosecution was that the accused entered Rashi's compound and struck her five or six blows with the axe on the face, neck, shoulder and arms and killed her. The motive assigned was that the accused suspected her of having caused the death of his son and his wife by witchcraft. The defence was that the accused struck her with his axe while he was under the influence of liquor and provoked by the improper advances of the deceased, which he regarded as disgusting when coming from the widow of his elder brother, whom he was bound to regard as a mother. That the deceased's death was caused by the accused was not denied, and was amply proved by the evidence of the deceased's child Jadava, accused's nuphew Mawla, whom he informed of his act and who took him to the police patel by the blood-stained axe belonging to the accused and polished for him by the smith Ranchod, which the accused produced from a corner of his house in the presence of the patel, and lastly by his confession, to which he adhered before the committing magistrate. The accused also took the patel and "panch" to the field of one Bhavsang, whither he had taken the body and covered it up with grass. The hospital assistant's evidence proved that death was due to the wounds on the neck and the spinal chord. The Crown witnesses admitted that the accused was then in liquor. It also appeared from the evidence of the child Jadava, that the deceased did clasp the accused by the waist as he passed through the compound. There was no evidence of any conversation or other questions or acts to prove any improper advance on the part of the deceased beyond the accused's own confession. The Sessions Judge held upon the evidence, that the accused was in liquor, and that he might have rightly or wrongly interpreted the deceased's gesture as an improper advance, to be indignantly repelled. The Sessions Judge held that the accused struck the deceased with the knowledge that he was likely by his blows to cause her death. His drunken condition and the absence of premeditation were sufficient, said the Sessions Judge, to absolve him from passing the extreme penalty of the law. Accused was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

A GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

Criminal Breach of Trust by a Secretary.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal by the Bombay Government, praying for enhancement of the sentences passed upon Chaganlal Asharam, Secretary of the Kaira Co-operative Credit Society, who was convicted by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. On the first charge accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500; and on the second, to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

Altogether the Society appeared to have been cheated to the extent of Rs. 264. Out of the items making up this amount, three sums were picked out, amounting to Rs. 120, as the subject-matter of the charges. From the evidence of Saidumia Fezumia, the Chairman of the Society, it appeared that the Society was registered under Act X. of 1904, on 10th July 1905. The accused was a clerk in the Kaira Municipality, and as there was not much work for a secretary, he did the work of the Society and was given an allowance of Rs. 3 per month for it. Between 17th September 1906 and 10th January 1907, he embezzled the sums specified in the charge. His defence was that he was merely a writer of the books at the dictation of the Chairman, who must have embezzled the money. The Sessions Judge characterised this defence as a mean and impudent attempt to blacken the Chairman's character, and sentenced the accused as above; adding, as an alternative for the non-payment of the two amounts of the fines, rigorous imprisonment for six months and one month, respectively.

The Appeal Court cancelled the fines and sentenced the accused to seven months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered his re-arrest for the purposes of this sentence.

MURDERED IN THE DRY BED OF A STREAM.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeals preferred by Balla Appa and four others, who were convicted by Mr. Varley, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the murder of Gahina Ranee on the 1st June last in the dry bed of a stream, and were sentenced each to transportation for life. There was civil litigation between the parties, and threats were held out by the accused to the deceased. The body of the accused was discovered on the following morning; the face was smashed in, the skull broken and the head nearly twisted off.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar, Pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Appeal Court held that the identity of the first two accused having been satisfactorily established, the sentence on them should be confirmed; with regard to the last three accused the identity could not be held established, and they were therefore ordered to be acquitted.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Wednesday Mr. M. H. Hakim the Third Judge disposed of the case in which one Suvarna Bala, formerly a chauffeur in the employ of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, Master of His Majesty's Mint at Bombay, sued Colonel Cordue to recover Rs. 86 for wages and batta. Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Viccaji F. Viccaji, Pleader, was for the defendant. Mr. Viccaji admitted employment of the plaintiff as chauffeur by the defendant from the 15th September to 10th November, 1908, but pleaded payment of Rs. 25 for September and Rs. 50 for October, the latter amount having been paid by the defendant himself in his office. A sum of Rs. 7 or 8 was also paid to the plaintiff for train-fare from and to Khandalla. Mr. Viccaji further stated that Captain Gillespie, accompanied by the plaintiff, had visited Colonel Cordue to inquire about the competency of the plaintiff as chauffeur and the defendant pronounced him to be an incompetent man on account of his ignorance of motor mechanism. The Judge believed the defendant's evidence and dismissed the suit.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The Hired Transport "Plassy," Captain F. Nottey, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Southampton, which port she left on the 2nd December. She brought drafts for different regiments, comprising 76 officers, 19 ladies, and 8 children, 19 warrant officers, 20 women, 30 children, 1,234 men, 38 women, and 54 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col C P Feudall and wife and daughter, R G A
Lieut Col H J Helcher and wife and daughter, R A M C
Lieut Col J F Cadell wife and child, R F A
Lieut Col W R Clifford and wife, 2 Cheshire
Lieut Col E H Gorges wife and child, Manchester
Major W V Elives R H A
Major C W A Crichton, 10th Hussars
Major A D Greenhill Gardyne 2 Gordons
Major H T Pocock wife 3 children, R A M C
Major E L Anderson and wife, R A M C
Major E W Bliss, R A M C
Captain L S Bayley, R G A
Captain C G Atchison, Shropshire L I
Captain R Masefield wife, Shropshire, L I
Captain I A Busfield and wife, Shropshire L I
Captain E L Bowring. Worcester
Captain I L G Burnett 2 Gordons
Captain G S G Crawford 2 Gordons
Captain W M Thomson Seaforths
Captain E F A L'Estrange and wife 2 children, R A M C
Captain W F Driesen wife S T Corps
Captain M Sinclair, R A M C
Lieut F H Carlisle, R H A
Lieut H W Young, R G A
Lieut H C M W Crichton, R Scots Fus
Lieut, H Richardson Durham
Lieut L C C Rogers. Bedfords
Lieut H P Burn 2 Gordon
Lieut Hon. H C W S Foljanite Oxfords
Lieut F H Parish, R Q R C
Lieut H C Stephen R Fus
Lieut H M Williams wife and child, A O C
Lieut W H Gaindley, S T Corps
Lieut A S Bredon, R W Kent
Lieut I B B Ford R W Kent
Lieut, G G Gosling 10 Hussars
Lieut H E Paget unattached List
Lieut D G MacGregor unattached List
Lieut N A de Teryel 10th Hussar
Lieut F H Norton 10th Lancers
Lieut E W H Sprot D Guards
Lieut E H E Dar Ewing 2 R Hds
Lieut R E D Small Leinster
Lieut A G Smith W Yorks
Lieut J B Wheeler, 15 Hussars
Lieut F C Humprey 6th Dragoons
Lieut S H Ferrand, R R C
Lieut H D Curtis R R C
Lieut Sir B S Brooke Bl R Fus
Lieut C A Gowdsburg R Fus
Lieut O Brown-Nothampts
Lieut R W S Stiren-R Scots
Lieut E A Sandilands R Scots
Lieut R J B Heare Lnc-Fus
Lieut A W Talbot Lans Fus
Lieut L C Bostock Manchester
Lieut H F Trulley W Riding
Lieut R H W Omen W Riding
Lieut A E Miller W Riding
Lieut E A Bald W Riding
Lieut A G Ottleeg E Yorks
Lieut B S C Hutchinson E Yorks
Lieut R R T F French R I Rifles
Lieut I G I Kilkelly R M Fus
Lieut E I King King Hussars
Lieut H C Gaunttell, York Lans
Lieut H W S O Brien Leicester
Lieut G Hammick, S Lanc
Lieut C G Lichfield, R Warwick
Lieut O P Hamilton, R Sussex
Lieut C H Anderson, H L I
Lieut E F G Bourchier, N Staffords
Lieut, W G Fair brother Insp. Schools
Lieut W Hermon K R R C
Wife of Captain Fox K R Ri C
Rev C A Millbell C of E
Rev F G Wilderspin R C
Miss Hoadley, Q A I M N S
Miss Lang Q I M N S
Miss Hearn Q A I M N S
Miss Reid Q A I M N S

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,492 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 189. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 31,873, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,672.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,958, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 679. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 73,562, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 502.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,883, being a increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 151. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 1,98,592, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 12,543.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Further Regulations Under the Asiatic Act.

The Transvaal "Government Gazette" of the 13th instant contains the following:—

No. 1130.]

[12th November, 1908.

It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following further regulations under the powers in him vested by sub-section (5) of section "seventeen" of the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act 1908.

REGULATIONS.

Procedure on or in connection with Appeals to Special Magistrate under Section "six" of the Act.

1. As soon as may be after the receipt by the Colonial Secretary of the notice of appeal mentioned in sub-section (2) of section "six" of the Act the Assistant Colonial Secretary shall notify to the appellant, at the address given by him in his notice of appeal, or at any other address which he may name in such notice as his future address, the name and address of the magistrate, specially assigned to hear the appeal (hereinafter called the magistrate). The Assistant Colonial Secretary shall simultaneously transmit to the magistrate a copy of the appellant's notice of appeal.

2. (1) The appellant shall, within fourteen days after the date of the notification, transmit, in writing to the magistrate and to the Registrar of Asiatics (hereinafter called the respondent) the grounds upon which he claims to be entitled to a certificate of registration, and shall specify the particular paragrah of section "three or four" of the Act upon which the claim is based.

(2) The appellant shall simultaneously inform the magistrate, in writing, of the address at which he desires any subsequent notice in connection with the appeal to be sent to him.

3. The magistrate shall fix a date and hour for the hearing of the appeal, and give notice of the same by registered letter to the appellant and to the respondent. Such date shall be not less than seven nor more than twenty-one days after the date of the posting of such notice; provided that the magistrate may reduce or extend the time for prosecuting the appeal for good cause shown.

4 The appellant and the respondent shall appear upon the date fixed, and, in defult of appearance by the appellant, the magistrate may dismiss the appeal and, in default of appearance by the respondent the magistrate may proceed with the heaing in accordance with regulation "nine."

5. The appellant or the respondent may appear at the hearing of the appeal—

(*a*) in person; or

(*b*) by an attorney of the Supreme Court or law agent duly enrolled in any court of resident magistrate in this Colony;

(*c*) by an advocate duly instructed by any such attorney or law agent;

and the respondent may futher appear by a person employed in his office delegated by him in writing.

6. (1) Every appeal shall be heard at such place as the magistrate may specially direct or in the absence of any special direction at the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg.

(2) Every appeal shall be heard and every judgment or order thereon shall be pronounced in open court.

7. (1) The process for summoning a witness to attend the hearing of an appeal, either to give evidence or to produce any document in his possession, shall be by summons issued by the magistrate and directed to any police constable. The summons shall be in Form I annexed hereto, and may be obtained by either party requiring the attendance of a witness, and shall be served and returned by such police constable in manner prescribed for service and return of summons by messengers of courts of resident magistrate.

(2) A defaulting witness may be dealt with in manner prescribed by the law for the time being relating to courts of resident magistrate.

8. Subject to the provisions of sections "five, six and seven" of the Law of Evidence Proclamation, 1902, or any amendment thereof, the oath to be taken by witnesses upon an appeal shall be as follows:—

"The evidence that you shall give upon this appeal touching the matter in question shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

9. (1) At the hearing of the appeal the appellant shall first adduce his evidence in support of the grounds of his appeal, and if after hearing such evidence the magistrate is of opinion that the appellant has made out a sufficient case for the respondent to answer, the respondent shall adduce his evidence in opposition to such grounds.

(2) Either party may, with the leave of the magistrate, tender further evidence at any time before judgment; but such leave shall not be granted if it appear to the magistrate that such evidence was intentionally kept back at the time when it should have been tendered.

(3) The magistrate may, at any time before judgment on the application of either party or of his own motion, recall any witness for further examination.

(4) Any witness may be examined by the magistrate as well as by the parties.

(5) No evidence shall be adduced which is not relevant to any ground of appeal of which notice has been given under regulation "two," but the magistrate may in his descretion, with the consent of the respondent, or, if an adjournment be granted, without such consent allow the appellant to vary or enlarge the grounds of his appeal.

10. After the evidence has been completed the appellant may first address the magistrate, and thereafter the respondent. If the respondent has called evidence the appellant may reply, but otherwise no reply shall be permitted except upon matters of law.

11. (1) The magistrate shall—(a) if the appellant proves his case, allow the appeal, and make an order in writing that the respondent enter the name of the appellant in the Register of Asiatics, and issue to the appellant a certificate of registration in accordance with the Act and regulations made thereunder; (b) if the appellant fails to prove his case, dismiss the appeal and make an order in writing directing the appellant to be removed from the Colony.

(2) An order under paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) shall be in Form II annexed hereto. An order under paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) shall be in Form III annexed hereto.

12. (1) The magistrate shall, on the hearing of an appeal, record—

(a) the evidence taken thereon and any objections to such evidence; and

(b) the fact that any evidence was tendered and rejected by him, the nature of such evidence, and the grounds of its rejection;

(c) the terms of any order made by him.

(2). The magistrate may adjourn the hearing of an appeal from time to time or from place to place.

(3). The date and place of hearing an appeal or of any adjourned hearing shall appear on the record.

13. The magistrate may award to the successful party on any appeal costs upon the same scale as may be awarded in ordinary actions in courts of resident magistrate. Any order as to costs against the respondent shall be included in Form II hereto annexed. Any order as to costs against the appellant shall be in such form and shall be executed in such manner as the magistrate may determine in each case, Such costs shall be taxed by the clerk of the court of resident magistrate of the district in which the appeal was heard.

14. The magistrate shall cause to be kept a record book in Form IV annexed hereto, in which shall be entered at each successive stage short particulars of the appeal and the proceedings thereon, showing—

(a) the number of the appeal;

(b) the names of the parties and their respective representatives, and the address of the appellant;

(c) the date of receipt of the grounds of appeal;

(d) the date or dates of the hearing;

(e) the date of judgment;

(f) the order made upon the appeal.

15. Any notice, order, or document to be served upon a party, shall be deemed to be effectually served, if personally served, or if transmitted by registered post to the address given by such party, or, in the case of the respondent, to his official address. All personal service shall be by members of the Transvaal Police Force.

16. In so far as provision is not made in these regulations for any matters in connection with appeals under section "six" of the Act, the rules for the time being governing the procedure in civil cases in courts of resident magistrate shall mutatis mutandis be applied.

JOHANNESBURG LOCATIONS.

Compulsory Removal.

The Works Committee of the Johannesburg town Council has reported as follows: The Committee at its meeting on 26th August last approved of the clearing of a portion of the Malay Location 400 by 220 feet, of the corner of Kaffir and Seventeenth Streets, which the Government, in terms of the conditions of the Crown Grant, has selected as a site for a school for coloured children, and also approved of the funds allocated for new Cemeteries being used for this purpose. This Committee was authorised to take the necessary action to clear the site. The site in question comprises 32 stands, and it is necessary to compensate the owners for any buildings on such stands. The total valuation of the premises on the 32 stands is £4,425. With a view, if possible, to obviating arbitration proceedings, and as the Government is extremely anxious to get possession of the site with the least possible delay, we think that the Council should sanction an amount of £4,867 10s. as compensation to the evicted standholders. This amount is made up of the Municipal valuation of the buildings, plus an amount of 10 per cent. for compulsory removal. It does not follow that the whole amount will be expended, but it is desirable that a sufficient sum should be authorised to ensure that no undue delay occurs in handing over the unencumbered site to the Government. In order more fully to guide us in this matter we have instructed that a fresh valuation of the premises should be made, but the total of the new valuation has not yet been ascertained.

We have forwarded for the approval of the Colonial Secretary our proposals for accommodating evicted standholders in terms of the Crown Grant of the ground. The total amount expended in compensation will be reported to the Council in due course.

Writing on the above subject, Mr. David Pollak, on the 14th inst., wrote to the "Transvaal Leader" as follows:

The Town Council are selling up and evicting, in circumstances of the utmost harshness, their tenants in the location, in order to find stands for people who are being expropriated from the ground required for a school.

I should like to add a few more facts to show what is going on.

I. A. owed £15 last August; paid on September 1, £1 2s. 6d.; September 16, £1 2s. 6d.; October 12 £1 2s. 6d.; October 26, £3 2s. 6d.; November 2, £5, leaving £3 10s. On the last date being at the end of his resources, offered to pay £2 5s. a month until the whole was cleared. Offer refused, and house to be sold, Perhaps the official apologist will tell us if this is one of the cases in which the Municipality is "powerless to intervene."

A woman who has always paid sanitary fees, but owes £19 for stand rent, is to be sold up. Offered instalment of £5, which was refused. This is one of the tenants who was told after the war, when she tendered her money for stand licence, "not to bother about it." That was at the time when the Council were in uncertainty as to what was to be done about the location. They refused to accept the money for stand licences. It is surprising that these people, living from hand to mouth, to whom savings are unknown, should fall into arrears! But here again the Municipalty is "powerless to intervene"?

Another tenant has a notice dated October 16 demanding payment of £18 before November 16. He made an offer of £4 a month but asked for an assurance that his house would not be sold while he kept up his instalments. Offer refused. The municipal champion assures us that "in all cases the dues were remitted for the war period." It is an unfortunate reflection on his accuracy that this £18 includes £7 10s. for stand licences for that period, during which we are told that all dues were remitted.

Another instance, Blankowed £30 Offered £3 down and £3 monthly; refused. House sold on Oct. 15; fetched £1 15s.! Some sentimental folks might call this inhuman. But it is worse. It is bad business. Now the man is homeless. He had had the assurance to get laid up with illness, and then he could not get work. No wonder the Muncipality was powerless in a case like that.

Here is an interesting document:—" October 22, 1908. Mr.—Stand—,—Street, Vrededorp, Johannesburg, Sir, Re Stands in Malay Location. With reference to your letter of the 14th inst, I have the honour to inform you that the Parks and Estates Committee purposes to allow stand holders whose premises have been expropriated either to use building sites on Klipspruit Farm or to occupy stands in other parts of the Malay Location, subject to an indemnity being signed by the expropriated standholder relieving the Council from the payment of compensation for any premises which may be errected on those other stands in the event of the ground being required at any time by the Council. I shall be glad if you will submit your claim for compensation without delay. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant—D. B. Pattison, Acting Town Clerk.

Mark the condition on which compensation is to be paid! In the event of further eviction (which the City Fathers appear to contemplate as a not remote contingency) the Council may seize the ground and send its tenants forth homeless. And when, it does happen, no doubt the Municipal apologists will rise to the occasion and issue his comforting formula, that the Municipality is "powerless to intervene."

Speaking of compensation, we learn that "a neutral body will assess the compensation which the Council is to pay, if the people are not content with what is offered." Pausing for a moment to compliment the Town Council on their discovery (outside of the Supreme Court presumably) of a "neutral" body where colour is concerned, one may hazard a guess that the coloured people, after their experience of the Council are unlikely to be satisfied with "what is offered" It would be better to face the position honestly and invite the coloured people to send a representative to meet the Council's representative, the two to appoint a third, whose decision, in the event of disagreement, should be final.

As for a school site, the site selected is as unsuitable as a school site could be. It seems a queer idea to put a school down between rows of small houses in a stuffy atmosphere, and far from wholesome environment, when there is a beautiful site on the ridge a few hundred yards away to the south-west of the new cemetary. If it is not too late the site should be reconsidered in the interest—which must be paramount—of the children, for whose use the school is intended.

Finally, let me ask the Municipal apologist to answer.

THREE QUESTIONS.

(1) Why do the coloured people in the Malay Location have to pay 7s. 6d. a month rent, while the European Vrededorpers adjoining pay only 2s. 6d.?

(2) Is it true that, while the coloured people in the Malay Location pay 7s. 6d. a month for sanitary service, the adjoining white Vrededorp residents pay only 5s.?

(3) Why is it that the coloured people, seeing tha they live in a location, and that the so-called standlicence is a hut tax, have to pay sanitary fees at all?

In other locations—e. g.. the Johnnesburg Kaiif Location, Booksburg Location, etc.—sanitary service is included in the hut tax or "standiicence." I can only quote the concluding sentence of your editorial comment: "One thing seems plain, and that is that unless the determination is to drive these people away on account of their colour, the benefits of the townships Act should be extended to them." If that cannot be done God help them!

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Evans Fraser & Co.	Closed	Closed.
V. Fusile & Co.	Closed	½ day closed.
Hoar & Co.	Closed	Closed.
Kemp & Co., Ld	Closing as far as possible.	
Lawrence & Mayo	Closed	Closed.
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Pyrkes Provision Stores.	Closed	Open.
John Roberts & Co., Ltd.	Closed	Open till 2 p.m.
S. Rose & Co	Closed	Open ½ day.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1908.

PHASES OF EDUCATION.

THE parlous state of the public mind in regard to Education is typified by the difficulty Parliament found in drawing up an Education Bill that would even moderately satisfy all parties. First one lengthy measure is threshed out in all its clauses and flung aside as hopeless. Next another is drawn up on such lines that its fond framers cheerfully expected would meet the desires of even the most conscientious objector. But a satisfactory settlement seemed as far off as ever when the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster expressed their several opinions of the Bill in and out of Parliament. Small wonder bold and froward people waiting for legislation on other matters, speak and write of "the curse of Education," since the subject causes so much division among men who consider a remodelling of the present system in the highest degree necessary. What will be the effect on the next generation that grows up, of the new measure that must be decided on by the legislators of Great Britain? Will they be any better or brighter than their fathers or forefathers, or even their remoter ancestors who must have grown up in Cimmerian darkness compared to the enlightenment that is being prepared for the coming race of Britons, great and small? Some pages in "Blackstick Papers," a charming miscellany by Lady Ritchie, give glimpses of the stern but by no means comprehensive education in vogue with many admirable parents in parts of Great Britain not more than a hundred years ago. She instances the case of the daughters of a Scotch Laird, a Chieftain in every sense of the word, who were obliged to come shivering down four pairs of stairs on bitter winter mornings to plunge into a cold bath, on which the ice had to be broken. No appeals for mercy availed, although accompanied with tears and backed up by the compassionate maids. When clothed again after this hardening process, an hour of misery followed, while the children sat book in hand diligently conning with numbed brain, the lesson to be repeated after the cold breakfast that these little martyrs had to swallow *nolens volens*. The father, whom these gentle children loved devotedly, stood, clad in a dressing-gown, whip in hand, giving a sharp cut in reply to any entreaty to be let off drinking the cold milk that was the fare provided. As many cuts were administered impartially among the group as were required to make them finish their basins. The whole morning being thus spoilt for a sensitive child, dinner had to be eaten when its time came in the course of the day of sorrow, and if any unwillingness were shown for distasteful food or duties, an hour or more in a black closet was the gloomy penalty.

In many houses no candle or fire was allowed to dress by, the girls when dressed, had to "practise" in the dark—for fingers could be exercised without light—and while some went to strum the piano with frozen fingers, another played the harp, the strings of which cut her poor, icy hands. Many Highland families knew no better system of education in the early years of the nineteenth century. A hundred years earlier, school-masters and pupils had still harder times and the wonder is that either survived them. School hours lasted as long as daylight in winter and for eleven hours in summer. Glasgow Grammar School assembled at five in the morning. Even Sundays brought no lightening of tasks. There were long services in the Church, and the children had to appear four times at school to repeat all they remembered and show up their notes of the discourses they had heard. A week or fortnight's holiday in the year was the sole relaxation. The school-masters were as poor as traditional church mice. A salary of £15 was the highest paid in Scotland even as late as 1782. A two-roomed house was then added, and a garden, while in the months of May, June and July, the master received a penny per pupil every Monday. His qualifications were ability to teach Latin, mathematics and grammar, to recite passages from Milton, and he had to sing a Psalm to satisfy the investigating body that he was able to discharge his duties. If we go back further to the Greek system in force two thousand years ago, a more liberal curriculum was encouraged in which Music and Gymastics were the sole subjects taught the young, on the principle that the latter strengthened the body and Music vivified the spirit. In the modern dispensation of instruction, from the moment boys or girls enter a school, every possible effort is made to develop their faculties, to fill their minds with double distilled knowledge; teachers are trained with infinite care to impart information, and to draw out the young idea on the most approved, or at least, modern system. The objects of all this care should be hardly conscious of the magic process that cultivates their every gift. Schools all over the British Isles, from St. Andrew's to the Isle of Wight, are held in magnificent structures instead of in the dismal bleak halls or rooms of sixty years ago. Games of every kind fill up the hours that work is not commanded, the benefits of oxygen, hydrogen and exercise are impressed as carefully as the use of books.

And yet it is hardly fair to say that the present generation is happier or distinctly better than the preceding one, when individuals were brought up on stern lines and made to help themselves and others. "Jacob Omnium" indeed was a harsh critic of those times. When at school at the age of fourteen, he often wondered whether the interruption of his studies for the purpose of mending his master's fire, preparing his meals, or brushing his clothes was good for either his master or himself. This reflection in a boy of fourteen was almost as quaint and surprising as the resolution of the cradled infant to tell of theft committed by his nurse as soon as he was old enough to speak plainly. "Jacob Omnium" developed later into a fierce denouncer of the school ways of Eton and other educational institutions. Lady Ritchie answers for it that "women are freer, more independent, more impressionable, more generally interested . . . and probably a great deal happier . . . but notwithstanding the spread of education—perhaps because of it—they seem in some ways less dominant, and important, not so much considered as they once were. They may be authors now, but they are not such authorities." That is in the great world, but as long as girls, and boys too, are at school, they have a very much better time than their forbears had. There are longer holidays, more play hours, far more interesting lessons, and a wider choice of professions with the most extraordinary amount of expert help to prepare for the unfortunately still necessary examinations that open the door to most positions in life.

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EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SLOWLY but surely education is spreading in Bombay. The report on Public Instruction in the Presidency during the year 1907-08 shows not only an increase in the number of schools but an increased number of pupils. Altogether the number of public institutions rose by two hundred and nineteen, the main increase being under Aided, Local Boards and Native States, and the increase in the number of pupils was largely under the heading Primary Schools. The total increase was 30,370 pupils, of which about twenty-seven thousand were males and three thousand females, so that female education has yet a lot to accomplish in the Presidency, the total number of female pupils being 98,799, while the number of males was 578,348 or more than five times as many. One of the effects of the slighter ravages of plague throughout the year was that fewer schools were closed. In 1906-07 there were 341 schools closed on account of plague, affecting between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand children, while last year only 196 schools and about seventeen thousand children were affected; the decrease being greatest in the Northern Division, while Kathiawar and the Southern Division each recorded a slight increase. Examining the distribution of pupils according to race we find an insignificant decrease in the number of European and Eurasian children and a somewhat larger decrease among Parsis and Native Christians. The most notable increase is among non-Brahmans, who increased by nearly twenty-five thousand, while Mahomedans increased four thousand as compared with the two thousand six hundred of the Brahmans. Some instructive figures are given regarding the distribution of schools which are fairly encouraging. As regards distribution the total figures shew that in British districts with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,653 towns and inhabited villages, and an estimated population of 18,573,767, there were 8,570 public institutions with 526,666 pupils and 2,124 private institutions with 47,686 pupils on 31st March, 1908. The number of villages with schools was 7,421 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 17, whilst the percentage of total pupils to population rose from 2·9 to 3·1.

In Native States with an area of 65,756 square miles, 14,700 towns and inhabited villages and an estimated population of 6,897,601, there were 2,735 public and 685 private institutions with 150,481 and 24,558 pupils respectively. The number of villages with schools was 2,328 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 28, whilst the percentage of pupils to population has remained the same, viz., 2·5. Naturally the cost of the increase of schools was felt on the financial side. In 1906-07 the total expenditure was Rs. 1,06,43,089, while last year it was Rs. 1,13,42,532, the largest increase being under Municipal Funds, which was mainly caused by the discontinuance of the Government grant of nearly three-quarters of a lakh to the Bombay Municipality, but the expenditure under this head still stands at the bottom of the list of percentages of bearing the burden, Provincial Funds standing at the head and "Fees" second. The absorption of the funds available for education was fairly normal; buildings and apparatus cost nearly three lakhs more and primary schools two lakhs more, Professional Colleges an increase of one lakh, and Direction and Inspection an increase of a lakh and a half, a large portion of which was an automatic increase. In comparing the items of expenditure a somewhat startling fact is brought to light by a footnote. In 1906-07 the amount spent out of Provincial Funds was Rs. 64,649 and that of 1907-08 was Rs. 45,048. It appears, however, according to the footnote, that of the larger sum "Rs. 10,000 were paid by the Gujarat College to a student in England," and although no intimation is given of any special circumstances we presume there must have been such to warrant the spending of nearly one-sixth of the whole amount spent on scholarships on one student. Rupees 10,000 is about £666, and that is a very much larger sum than the average University student in England has at his command. That, however, is a matter of the past and we only refer to it because we consider that unless very extraordinary circumstances exist greater good is obtained by spreading the scholarship fund over a slightly wider area. The increase in the number of students of English, we notice, is very slow.

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BOMBAY ROADS.

IT is of course unavoidable that the roads should be extremely disagreeable for some time after they have been spread with oil and it would be captious to complain of fleeting discomfort which gives such comfort later. At the same time we think a little care and trouble expended on the method of spreading the oil would lead to an improvement in the conditions. On former occasions it has been the custom to treat one side of the road at a time, but in certain places, at least, this idea seems to have been dropped. Since the Corporation still seemingly think they have the right to impose their iniquitous tax on cyclists it should at least give a little consideration to that very large body. Oil is ruinous to tyres and the effect of a road being oiled from kerb to kerb is that cyclists suffer heavily, whereas if the road were treated in halves or at least a side track left to be treated later, all the trouble and annoyance could be avoided. There is another matter, too, which points to a lamentable lack of foresight. The roads of Bombay as a whole are not ready to receive the oil. Deep holes exist everywhere, causing great discomfort whilst driving by reason of the jolting caused. A specific case of want of care may be mentioned in Apollo Street. Recently it was necessary for some purpose to open the road in three or four places. The road has not been properly relaid and the result is large mounds in the road several inches high; yet oil has been sprayed on this road. We can only suppose that there is no intention to disturb the roads when once they have been oiled, unless it be unavoidable, and therefore are justified in supposing that either the oil has been applied here prematurely or that it is not considered necessary to put the road in proper repair, either of which is unsatisfactory. And this is not an isolated case. We hope, yet, to see oil applied in Queen's road in order to mitigate the dust nuisance there during the times of the heavy evening traffic.

*** TO-MORROW being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday in these offices. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning. Friday morning's paper will contain several seasonable features for Christmas reading.

LORD MINTO opens the new wing of the Calcutta High Court on Saturday 9th January.

RYOTS in North Behar are beginning to move into Eastern Bengal, to escape scarcity.

COUNTESS MINTO held her annual Drawing Room last night, which was largely attended.

THE Madras Brigade Staff ride is postponed until January, dates to be notified later.

THE wife of K. K. Mittra, one of the deportees, has now heard from her husband, who is at Agra.

THE Budget, next March, will be discussed in the manner hitherto obtaining, the new arrangement not coming into force until next year.

A SACRED Concert is to be given at St. George's Hospital on Christmas Day at 5 p.m. by members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BABUS BHANDHU GUHA MAHIM, Changra Roy and Jitendranath Mojumdar were yesterday bound down, in sums ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10 000, under Section 108.

THE arrest at Barisal is reported of Babus Bhabaranjan Muzumdar, a teacher in the Brojamohan Institute, and Mukunda Das, Swadeshi Jatrawalla, under Sections 124A and 153A, I. P. C.

IN consequence of Mr. M. C. Harrison, a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by the Justices, having resigned his seat, there is a casual vacancy in the office, and Tuesday the 12th January 1909 has been fixed for a Justices' Election to fill up the vacancy.

A CAROL Party of members of the Young Men's Christian Association purpose visiting the houses in the Fort on Christmas Eve and to collect funds to be divided equally amongst three deserving institutions, viz., the American Mission School for the blind; the Scottish Orphanage, and the Indo-British Institution. Supporters are asked only to give to the duly authorised collecting peon who will accompany the party.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN FINANCIAL REFORM.

Greater Berlin.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DECEMBER 4.

DURING the summer, I frequently called attention to the fact that the prospects of the Revenue reforms, for the amelioration of the financial condition of the German Empire, were unfavourable.

The speeches delivered in the Reichstag, on the occasion of the first reading of this reform measure, during the latter half of November, proved that my pessimism had not gone far enough. With the exception of the tax on beer there seems but little probability, judging from the effect produced by the first reading, of any of the proposals contained in the Government Bill obtaining a majority in the Reichstag.

From the very beginning I was convinced that the proposed tax on electricity and advertisements would fall to the ground, and rightly so. I had no suspicion, however, that the suggested Death Duties would be likely to meet with the same fate. I must confess that at the time in question, when my views on this matter were more optimistic. I had no idea of the injudicial and clumsy form in which the Death Duties would be laid before the Reichstag. The manner in which this Bill has been worded might easily cause a man inheriting a small legacy to pay comparatively more duty than one coming into a large fortune. This unhappy framing of a sound principle enables the Conservative Party to decline to accept the extension of the Death Duties to children, husbands, and wives. The "Centre" has caused it to be made known by the speeches of its members that it does not lie in its interests to help from a majority in the place of the Conservatives.

The tobacco tax, the spirit tax, and the beer tax are also meeting with strenuous opposition. Nevertheless, it would be false to conclude from the unfavourable manner in which these measures were received at the first reading that all these taxes will be thrown out and, consequently, the whole reform plan come to nothing. As soon as the sittings of the parliamentary committee begin, negotiations between the Government and the leaders of the different parties will take place behind the scenes. It must be remembered that nearly all parties recognise in principle the necessity for thorough reform in the finances of the Empire. The recognition of this fact imposes a heavy responsibility on all parties. They may feel themselves called upon to modify the proposals of the Government; they may endeavour to bring about a reduction in the amount demanded by the Government, by means of economies more especially in the direction of the expensive official buildings in contemplation. Even, however, should they refuse to vote the 500 millions demanded by the Government they will have at least to provide 400 millions by fresh taxation. A mere rejection of the taxes proposed by the Government cannot prove final, some other source of revenue will have to be found. A number of suggestions in this direction were made at the first reading of the Bill, the question remains how to gain a majority for any such proposals,

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF FRANCE.

On the occasion of the debate on the military estimates, the Minister of War, M. Picquard, as well as the Parliamentry Deputy, M. Gervais, spoke very highly of the efficiency of the French army. Their comments were justified, for, without a doubt, great improvements have taken place in the condition of the service since a military specialist has been at the head of the army organisation. The proposed increase of the artillery means a further reinforcement of the French fighting strength.

But there is a very weak spot in the defensive organisation of France, to which M. Gervais alluded in is report with praiseworthy frankness.

If the population of France remains stationary instead of going backwards, it is mainly owing to the decreased death-rate brought about by better hygienic conditions. However satisfactory it may be for a country to see its average length of life prolonged the fact that the number of people living to be over 60 or 70 years of age is on the increase, has no value for the army.

It is only an increase in the number of male births that is of great military importance, and there is a steady and continuous decline in this number, not only relatively but absolutely. Some ten years after the Franco-Prussian War, the average annual number of male births in France amounted to 480,000; in 1907 it had already fallen to 395,000. Owing to the introduction of the two years' service. France sees herself obliged to enlist a much greater number of recruits annually, than was formerly the case. This yearly contingent must amount to approximately 215,000 men. Last year, despite the fact that a lower physical standard was introduced, only 210,000 men could be recruited. The Deputy Mr. Gervais reckons that in four years this number will have sunk to 204,000 men, by 1918 to 200,000, and a decade later to 182,000.

If the peace strength of an army be reduced from motives of economy, or for any other reasons that may seem necessery to the Government, it is the business of the State in question, to do so and even those who are dissatisfied with this decrease can console themselves with the fact that, at a pinch, a further increase of the peace strength can be introduced. This consolation is, however denied the French, as there is no remedy for the cause necessitating the decrease in the annual number of recruits called to the colours.

So far the appeals, which for years past have been made to French citizens by patriotic politicians and poets, for an increased birth-rate have not met with the slightest success.

OSTRICH FARMING.

The fact that ostrich farming can be made to pay in Europe has been proved by experiments made in France and Germany. The success attending this branch of farming in Southern California first induced the French to bring over a number of ostrich families from Algeria, where ostrich farming has bee in existence for fifty years. The neighbourhood of Nice in the South of France, wa chosen on account of its mild climate for thi purpose. Tho result was satisfactory, as i proved possible to rear the young birds by means of an incubator, despite the altere climatic conditions. Latterly, Hangenbeck, the well-known Hamburg Zoological Specialist, made successful experiments in this direction, and has succeeded in acclimatising ostriche obtained from Africa to the climate of North Germany. It has been proved that nature provides this bird, when transplanted from warmer skies to more northern latitudes, with a protective winter covering, and that the long feathers of the male birds, which, from the trade point of view, are most important, become stronger and more finely developed hence an increase of the time between the cuttings of the finest feathers to from 8 to months is of no consequence. The most suitable locality for the development of thi branch of trade is the Luneburger Heide where there is room and to spare for this purpose. Naturally the pecuniary success o ostrich breeding is largely dependent o fashion, which for many years past has bee favourably inclined to the use of ostric feathers.

UNEMPLOYED IN BERLIN.

An enumeration of the unemployed too place in Berlin and its suburbs on the 17th November. The result showed that there a in Berlin alone somewhat more than 29,0 men out of work, and, including the neighbouring suburbs, some 40,000. As owing t the severity of the weather those employed i the building trade and in gardening foun themselves deprived of work at the beginnin of the month, the result thus obtained is co paratively hopeful, in any case this numb is less than was expected. The number unemployed, women included in the abo figures, is especially low, a fact easily explaine by the small share they take in outdoor wor It seems, consequently, hardly necessary for t municipal authorities to provided extra wo as suggested by the Socialists, whereby t so-called want among the working class would be relieved.

GREATER BERLIN.

Particulars of the long-expected prize co petition for architectural plans for the buildi of Greater Berlin have just been made publi The competition has aroused general interes on account of the object it has in view and the large sum, over 150,000 M., offered. It a question of nothing more or less than th greatest practical task, which has, up t the present, been submitted to modern municipal architecture. It is one of th greatest, and we may add, one of the hardes problems of its kind. That Greater Berlin, to which the competition refers, comprises not only the capital with its suburbs, but the enormous tract of land which, so to speak forms Berlin's wider sphere of interest, and which the competition assumes—and rightly assumes—will take on the character of a uniform settlement. We can form some conception of this enormous tract of land, when we mention that Potsdam, lying some 30 kilometers from the heart of Old Berlin, will form the western boundary of this projected Greater Berlin. This vast space is to a great extent still unbuilt upon, one might imagine that, at least with regard to these plots, the taste and experience of the architect should have free play. Unfortunately this is not so. The vast number of communities, in whose hands the land in question lies, have drawn up their plans for the distribution and building over of the ground in question, at great length, and quite independently of one another, it has been ascertained that there are, in all, no less than 176 different communities in Greater Berlin, each submitting its own separate plan. Worst of all; each of these plans has been officially passed. Consequently, we are confronted with the existence of a mass of heterogeneous and inconsequent plans, which have all been drawn up without any consideration of the effect that Greater Berlin will produce as a whole. Absolutely no attention has been paid to continuous main thoroughfares; to future possibilities in the way of new and rapid train and tram services; to the creation of commanding architectural centres; to the setting aside of plots of land for parks, and gardens, absolutely indispensible though they be to the physical welfare of the rapidly increasing population. To sum up: the present state of this building-plan for the territory comprising Greater Berlin is entirely without perspective, and completely devoid of any attempt to enable people to find their rings; it is unsuitable and lacking in care for the future of the town, from the point of both health and duty. This is doubly regrettable, as the plans put in by different communities will, if persisted in, effectively destroy the rural beauty of a number of spots, the charm and utility of which should be preserved for the future inhabitants of Greater Berlin. It is almost impossible to estimate the injury done. A time will come when it will seem incredible that the natural beauties, in which the neighbourhood of Berlin abounds, should have been thus wantomly destroyed. The dangers of the situation have been so generally recognised that the various factors concerned have joined forces for the great undertaking of this competition. The conditions of the competition have been framed on liberal lines, in so far as it is entirely left to the competitors to send in plans for the whole district, or only for parts of same or even only to send in suggestions and ideas. All will be welcome and all will receive due attention. The point of view from which the competition starts is mainly as follows: the first essential is that the whole picture presented by Greater Berlin should be uniform and handsome, and that it shall not be a barren chaos produced by blind, foolish, and arbitrary decisions. From the very beginning, the lines along which the main traffic arteries are to pass must be borne in mind, and the possibilities of development in the way of rapid and convenient railway communication, must be taken into account in the drafts of such plans. Quite apart from these technical points, great importance is attached to the fact that Greater Berlin, as projected, should not be a terrible and depressing wilderness of bricks and mortar, but that the necessary spaces be set aside for parks, rural beauties, watercourses, etc. Both the plan and the intention are good, nevertheless success is doubtful; and so it will remain until all parties interested grow thoroughly alive to the threatened danger. In our opinion matters have gone so far that nothing short of a legislative enactment can save the situation. In order to secure a building scheme, capable of eventually housing six millions of citizens, it will be impossible in some instances to refrain from encroaching on well-established private rights. The individual will have to be sacrificed to the interests of the community. If it had been decided to attack the question energetically twenty, or even ten, years ago, the task would have proved an easier one. The case is similar to that of the "Sibylline books": it becomes continually dearer and more difficult. In a year's time we shall learn what fruits the competition has borne, when the whole matter will revolve itself into a question of what the municipal and State authorities will and can do to turn plans and suggestions into realities.

L. ASCH.

THE CRISIS IN VENEZUELA.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S BROTHER ARRESTED.

Alleged Assassination Conspiracy.

FRICTION WITH HOLLAND ENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 23.

The Venezuelan Vice-President Gomez has arrested President Castro's brother and the leading supporters of the President, for conspiracy to assassinate him and seize the Government. President Castro is charged with complicity.

Vice-President Gomez has revoked the decree hampering trade with Curaçao, which was the main cause of the friction with Holland. This is regarded as equivalent to a settlement.

The American warships "Montana" and "North Carolina" have sailed, it is supposed, for Venezuela.

A telegram from Berlin states that the specialist has decided that it is unnecessary to operate upon President Castro.

LATER.

The Bank of Venezuela has telegraphed to Berlin and Paris, cancelling President Castro's unlimited letter of Credit.

Dr. Paul, ex-Foreign Minister, proceeds to Europe in order to settle disputes with the Powers.

THE "AMETHYST" AFFAIR.

Another Sentence.

LONDON, December 22.

Another seaman on board the "Amethyst" has been sentenced to a year's hard labour and to be dismissed the Service.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Hopes of an Heir Raised.

LONDON, December 22.

A telegram from the Hague states that, in the Chamber, in the presence of all the Ministers, a declaration of the Physicians was read, stating that Queen Wilhelmina is undoubtedly *enciente*. The announcement was received with cheers.

THE BALKANS.

Bulgaria Complains of the Sultan's Speech.

LONDON, December 22.

Bulgaria, in a Note to the Powers, has complained of the offensive tone of the passage in the Sultan's speech referring to Bulgaria. It is feared that it will lead to tension in Turco-Bulgarian relations.

STEAMER WRECKED.

Six Drowned.

LONDON, December 22.

A telegram from Crookhaven states that the British steamer "Irada" from Galveston for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, has been totally wrecked at Mizrhead. Six people were drowned.

LONDON, December 23.

The "Irada" carried 21,050 bales of cotton.

THE LOSS OF THE "SARDINIA."

Courageous Stewardess Rewarded.

LONDON, December 23.

Lloyds have bestowed a silver medal on Stewardess Gilmour, in recognition of the courage she displayed at the burning of the "Sardinia."

INCITEMENT TO BOYCOTTING.

Irish M. P. Imprisoned.

LONDON, December 23.

At the instance of the Crown, Mr. Farrell, M. P. for North Longford, has been committed to custody for six months, in default of finding sureties to refrain from incitements to boycotting.

KING EDWARD.

Visit from the Syrian Patriarch.

LONDON, December 23.

King Edward yesterday received in audience Ignatius, Patriarch of the Syrians, at Buckingham Palace.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Debate on Increased Artillery.

LONDON, December 23.

The French Chamber is debating a Bill authorising the increase of the Artillery.

M. Picquart yesterday declared that it was impossible for France to remain inferior as compared with a possible foe, though the French organization was superior to the German.

THE SUB-DIVISION OF BENGAL.

Lord Morley Declines Further Consideration.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 22.

In a belated reply to Mr. Smeaton, M. P., Lord Morley says that he does not propose to re-open the question of the sub-division of Bengal. There is no good reason, he says, to suppose that the maintenance of the *status quo* will imperil the success of impending reforms.

LONDON, December 23.

At a meeting of Liberals at the New Reform Club Mr. Mackarness, Sir Henry Cotton Mr. Rutherford, etc., passed a resolution condemning the violation of the personal liberties of the Indian people by recent legislation.

ADMIRAL SIR P. SCOTT.

Arrival at Monte Video.

LONDON, December 23.

Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott, after visiting Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Monte Video, where he has been hospitably entertained.

His visit is tending to promote British trade.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, December 23.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie-King, who was appointed a Delegate on the Shanghai Opium Commission, has arrived in London. He stays in India as long as possible on his way to Shanghai, in order to investigate conditions in India, especially in connection with Asiatic Immigration.

He states that Canada never attempted to force Hindus to go to Honduras and that the present opposition thereto arises from agitation by local leaders.

"BELATI" GOODS VENDORS FINED.

Action against Village Panchayat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

The hearing has commenced, before the District Magistrate of Khulna, of the case in which Upendranath Ghose, President of the Village Panchayat of Kumera, and Dr. Bholnath Bose and Aghorenath Mukherjee of the same village are charged with fining shopkeepers for selling "Belati" goods.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Cross-examination continued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 22.

In the Midnapore Conspiracy Case at Alipore to-day, Bama Charan Sen and Debendro Nath Sil were cross-examined.

MIDNAPORE ARMS CASE.

Examination of Mr. Weston.

CALCUTTA, December 22.

In the Arms Case at Midnapore most of to-day was taken up with the further examination of Mr. Weston.

MIDNAPORE, December 23.

In the Arms Case at Midnapore to-day, Rahamatulla, a prosecution witness, retracted his confession and was cross-examined by Mr. Gregory as hostile.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Arrangements at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

Particulars are published here of the arrangements for the Congress at Madras, which are upon an extensive scale.

The main pandal is designed to hold 1,000 delegates and 2,000 spectators, with an encampment round it to accommodate visitors.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

In the Alipore Conspiracy Case to-day Inspector Mookerjee of Serampore was cross-examined and spoke to having reported on a Swadeshi meeting at Utterpara.

Prisoner Kumar Ghose, a teacher in the Khulna Zillah Scoool, spoke to the two accused being in that school.

Hari Nath Rai, Court Sub-Inspector, Bankura, was then examined, and was followed by Sachindro Kumar Mullick, Sub-Inspector of Police, Khulna, who testified to the searches he had conducted.

The proceedings were adjourned to the 1st proximo.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Suit against Sir R. Mudaliar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, December 23.

At the High Court yesterday, in the suit of Raja V. Kishan Bahadur against Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. Justice Wallis dismissed the application for the examination of Sir George Arbuthnot, with the consent of both parties, and with liberty to the defendant to make an application for the examination of Sir George on commission in England.

LING.

'Twas a boiling hot afternoon and having nothing better to do I bethought me of climbing up to the village—our village, for have we not been naturalised these last four months?—and there attempting a sketch. I knew of at least one good subject—a charming acacia avenue leading down from the church to a solitary altar at the foot of the incline, with glimpses of distant Alps and the ivy-covered cemetery gate in the foreground. So I filled my little "artist's companion" which painfully resembles a brandy flask, put a fresh piece of paper in my pin-board and then, gathering my camp-stool and umbrella-stick, took the shortest and shadiest route up to Sorengo. Apropos of the said umbrella-stick—when I was first getting my outfit I was misguided enough, in what I considered at the time a right and proper spirit of economy, to employ a local carpenter to make me this all important item, instead of "hanging the expense" and sending direct to some big firm. Though "Olindo" is an estimable person I bear him a grudge, and always shall, for I consider it entirely his fault that my poor toes have undergone unspeakable torture, that most of my skirts are badly torn, and worst of all, my popularity amongst the other members of our class is steadily on the wane.

The first time we all went out for a lesson together I produced my umbrella-stick, and while not in use, it excited the envy and admiration of all beholders, but when we started—oh, woeful moment!—nothing on earth would induce the wretched thing to fold up, for the extremely simple reason that Olindo had never meant it to! So instead of a neat little bundle which could have easily been tucked away with the rest of my belongings, I was burdened with about five-foot odd of best "solid" white wood, the brolly, insecurely attached, wobbling top-heavily above, and that awful spike prodding my unhappy toes every other step. If ever I attempted to carry it lance fashion, both those in front and behind, especially the latter, had quite a lot to say!

But to return to that particular July afternoon. I had gone forth intending to paint from the churchyard but on entering the village, the shade of a vine-clad wall proved too alluring, so without further ado I planted my camp-stool firmly in the gutter and seating myself thereon, commenced operations. The "subject" was exremely pretty, which compensated for the unsavouriness of my immediate surroundings—but, gutter notwithstanding, I could afford to crow over two other would-be artists, mercifully a good way off, who in their zeal for local colour, etc., had selected the village rubbish-heap of some centuries standing, as a suitable spot from whence to paint an old courtyard. My "subject" like the curate's egg was good in parts—a lane with high walls at either side overgrown with every conceivable species of wild creeping thing. Monte Bren sloping down into the smooth waters of the lake, and in the far distance, the Como hills, half hidden in a blue haze. But what made my "artistic heart to sink" was a distinctly uninteresting white house right in the foreground; its outline was particularly uncompromising, not a tile out of place, all the shutters hermetically sealed and never a suspicion of a flower pot on any of the window ledges—no colour at all, except that little afforded by the childrens' Sunday clothes drying in the open loft. 'Twas no good groaning, for as Tommy said of his wife's wooden leg, "you can't change it;" so grasping pencil and rubber—the latter of supreme importance just at this juncture—I drew in the few necessary lines. As always happens, a crowd of small kids collected rapidly, each elbowing and jostling the next for a first place—the older boys peremtorily ordering their younger brothers out of the Shura's "daylight," merely that they should get a better view themselves. No great interest is taken, however, till the colour goes on, and the faces of those children were perfect studies when they saw a wash both sides of my paper and the blotting underneath with nothing more exciting than water. "Oh," they wailed. "The Shura only uses white paint—how dull.—Let's see what those others in the Cortile are doing;" so they trotted off accordingly, leaving one a certain amount of badly needed elbow-room and fresh air. With a sigh of relief on my own account, and a secondary one of sympathy for "those others" now enjoying the attentions of that band of youthful art critics, I opened my palette and meditatively sucking my fattest sable brush—an invaluable aid to thought—devised several schemes for beautifying that horrid house. Finally, I decided it absolutely must have masses of hanging geraniums all along the front, and the ever-decorative vine climbing half way up. With anything less it would simply spoil the whole picture. Thereupon I began putting in bunches of scarlet and red—double blooms.

That would surely have taken a prize at the next Fiera Agricultura. All was deliciously peaceful and still, but eventually, becoming rather mistrustful of this unwonted calm, I turned round to see what was keeping the entire youthful element of Sorengo society so quiet. The solution was evident. One of the two girls painting in the Cortile had a large box of chocolates which she had generously handed round, thereby making herself deservedly though uncomfortably popular. The small urchins responded by pressing closer and bestowing unlimited and unqualified praise on her sketch. After a while some of them wandered back to see how I was getting on, hoping perhaps that there were "bunbungs" concealed amongst my traps—but finding none, the eldest announced in a loud voice, distinctly audible at the other end of the Cortile, "that the girl with the goose in her hat—incidentally the owner of the chocolates—was the only one who could paint,—therefore worth watching." I am afraid the uncomplimentary allusion to the sea-gull which trimmed her stylish "forme cloche" counterbalanced the favourable impression produced by their appreciation of her artistic talent, and there was accordingly a slump in sweeties! One wee girl had lingered behind. A fair-haired mite with a comparitively clean face and an unusually dirty frock. A certain "fed-up, full-up, and far from home" look about her excited my sympathy, so taking her on my knee, I enquired, in the best Ticinese dialect at my command, what her name was. "Ling," she responded solemnly. "Do you mean Carolina, Angiolina, Marcellina"? "No, just Ling." In this part of the world every child you meet, boy and girl alike, is Ping, Ting, or Ling—these being the local versions of the favourite Italian terminations—pina,—tina,—lina. The Ling in question did not prove a conversational child,—she was well content to sit on my knee and poke a grubby finger into all my colours. "Which do you like the best," I queried after watching her some time. Without a moment's hesitation she hooked out the pan of cobalt violet—"this green." "Dear infant, that's not green, it's the colour of the wisteria over on that wall." "No," she replied with increased assurance, "its a 'bella vert' and I like it best of all" Her tone was so positive that, considering further argument useless, I suggested she should get down and allow me to continue my imaginary window garden. So Ling reluctantly crawled off my knee, and seating herself alongside watched intently for the space of a minute and then suddenly realizing what I was doing: "There are no flowers in old Maria's house, and you've put plenty. But it looks much nicer, doesnt it?" I apologised hastely, "Altro che" (divil doubt it), and once more relapsed into a state of silent scrutiny. After a while I felt small fingers tugging at my watch-chain. "I just want to look at your nice little horse, Shura," pointing to my ruby-eyed "lucky pig." "Why, that is a 'porcellino,'" I asserted mildly. Ling stared at me hard, to see if I was pulling her leg, and then murmured "there was never a yellow porcellino—black, brown, pink, white, and even red; but yellow—Mai, Mai. And this," as she fingered my best beloved scarab, "is a tartaruga, animale del mare." "Wrong again," I gasped, and was just launching forth into a long winded explanation when, for the life of me,—I could not think of the Italian for 'beetle,' so capitulated feebly, while Ling with more aggressive self-confidence than ever, repeated softly to herself: "Si, si, tartaruga, animale del mare." Trying in vain to look dignified I hurriedly turned my attention to the Sunday clothes that must have been dried through and through by now. A short pink frock and a very bright blue shirt, to say nothing of various other marvellous coloured and shaped garments, all needed to be put in with a careful brush. Selecting the blue suit, I set cautiously to work. Ling sat up immediately, "Oh, that belongs to my big brother Ping, it was made for the feast of San Giuseppe and as he also is Giuseppe, he had to carry a candle in the great procession and burnt a big hole right in the front of his jacket." The kind priest gave him "quindus ghey" (3 sous) to buy a few inches of stuff for a patch, but Ping went three times on the 'jostra' (merry-go-round) instead and, meditatively, Ping got no supper that night."

We were still wailing over Ping's sad fate when our lamentations were suddenly cut short by a far distant bell ringing the Ave Maria. One by one others answered from their hilltops, till the whole atmosphere was alive and throbbing with the sound of these little mountain churches bidding each other "Good-night."

"Go-time" I murmured regretfully, slowly collecting my belongings, and finally, shouldering the unwieldy umbrella-stick I bade Ling farewell and started down the hill. "You'll come again?" she cried after me. "Yes, surely," I called back. "And" she continued, "you will bring the tartaruga anim—I turned the corner hastily.

K.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

Recent Bomb Outrage.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 22.

Reliable information now received, regarding the explosion on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, shows that the missile did not go off with any violence, its contents, consisting of spikes and small knife blades, being found lying about on the railway line beneath where it fell after hitting the sunshade.

The explosive used appears to have been a poor kind of potassium chlorate and arsenic sulphite (fireworks mixture).

CALCUTTA, December 23.

The second bomb was a cocoanut with a cartridge fixed in it, probably of the same type. Its contents are now under examination.

It is true that Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, was in the carriage next to the one the bomb struck.

Torn letters and other papers are stated to have been found near the scene of Monday's explosion on the E. B. S. Railway, which are expected to throw light on the perpetrators.

The Tuticorin Arrests.

ADVENTUROUS YOUTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

The "Statesman" gives the following particulars of the three youths who were arrested at Tuticorin at the time of Sir Andrew Fraser's visit to that place, and who have since been sent back there.

One of the boys, Satycharan Mukherji, is the grandson of a former lime merchant of Calcutta, the late Babu Harakali Mukherji, and the other two, Prafulla Dutt and his younger brother, are sons of Dr. Akshoykumar Dutt, a well-known homœopathic practitioner in Calcutta.

As far back as the first week of October last, Satycharan left his father's house with Rs. 1,000, and it was not known where he had gone. His father, Babu Charuchundra Mukherji, however, learnt from inquiry amongst the friends of the boy, that he had conceived the idea of going to England with two friends, via Tuticorin and Colombo. An uncle of the boy went to Tuticorin, and as soon as he arrived he was closely questioned as to his journey and the reasons for it, by the Railway Police, and was taken to the police station, where his statement was recorded. The police assisted him in his search, but his nephew was not there at that time.

All this happened in October. On the 6th November occurred the murder of Nando Lal Bannerjee. It appears that the boy had left Calcutta for Tuticorin on the 12th; this circumstance, together with the fact that Satyacharan was discovered in company with the other two boys in Tuticorin a few days before the visit of Sir Andrew Fraser, led to their arrest.

In the pocket of one of the boys was found a slip of paper containing the address of a house which was very near the spot where Nundo Lal Bannerjee was murdered. The address was that of a friend, who lived in a Mess close to the place where Nando Lal Bannerjee lived. The police made enquiries and found the statement correct.

The explanation of the boy was that he had conceived a plan of going to England in October and secured the Rs. 1,000, which he deposited with Babu Premtosh Bose, who is an uncle of the two young Dutts, his companions. He had to stay in Calcutta to complete his arrangements. The route via Tuticorin and Colombo was taken to elude pursuit by his relatives. Satya was joined in Colombo by his friends, but had to wait the arrival of the money with Babu Premtosh Bose, who also was likely to accompany them to England. As the stay at Colombo was expensive, they came back to Tuticorin.

Punitive Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

The imposition of punitive police in certain villages of the Champaran, Bhugalpur and Patna districts is notified.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Lord Morley's Reforms.

I was one of those Indians, not many, who had never wavered in their faith in Lord Morley. It was absurdly imagined by impatient idealists that his advent to power as the supreme head of the Indian Government would be followed by the introduction of Parliamentary institutions in this country. They could not realize that the idea was too fantastic and extravagant to be entertained even by a Keir Hardie, had he been brought under the chastening influence of office. When Lord Morley was assailed with abuse and invective by "nationalists," I expressed my own conviction that if there was any English statesman, from whom India might expect the largest possible measure of reform, that one was John Morley. It was impossible to think that honest John would belie his past. It was unthinkable that he would place his splendid intellect, his conscience and liberal principles, his learning and wisdom, derived from books and from contact with men and affairs, in subjection to bureaucratic influence and guidance. Yet there were scribes, whose patriotism is but another name for stupendous folly, who declared that as Secretary of State he had sunk into a glorified official, a gilded puppet, tampering his tyranny with liberal sentiments and philosophical maxims. I had a talk with several Indians, sane and sober men, on the impending reforms, and even among them the tendency was towards the belief that the concessions would not be very important or far-reaching. We have since received the great despatch of the Secretary of State, and a summary of his memorable speech in the House of Lords, and the country is happy and grateful to see that an immense stride, a great step forward, has been taken by the rulers. The despatch, which announces the epoch-making change in the administration, may be accounted as the second Magna Charta of India. Lord Morley and Lord Minto divided between themselves equally the honour of promulgating it. Herein they have both been in cordial agreement; they have both been equally liberal and high-minded. The reforms have not only satisfied the desires, but have exceeded the expectations, of sensible and reasonable Indians. We need not attach the least value to the perverseness of arrant extremists, who revel in a chronic state of discontent, whom nothing in reason will satisfy, who will keep repeating the parrot-cry of Swadeshi and Swaraj, in defiance of elementary good sense, and in opposition to the real and abiding interests of the mother-land.

Their Moral Effect.

The reforms are richly laden with pith and substance. There is no make-believe, no half heartedness, no halting concession, no hesitating experiment. They are given in the full assurance that the people have qualified themselves for a higher standard of civil life and a wider field of public activity. I, for one, consider them most valuable in the moral effect they will have on the national consciousness. (I use the word "national" in a restricted sense, in so far as it may apply to the congeries of races and communities forming the population of India.) They will have a quickening and stimulating effect on the educated classes. They will instil into them a sense of manliness and independence, of dignity and self-respect. When the people are admitted to a larger share in the administration in official, as well as honorary, capacity, they will feel, as by an instinct, that their interests and those of the ruling class are not distinct and antagonistic; and having an active share, in a greater degree than heretofore, in public transactions, and to a limited extent, in the shaping of the public policy, they will feel that, so far, they are themselves responsible for the result. There will be less inclination on the part of Indian publicists to throw themselves into an attitude of sullen and peevish opposition. In the midst of our jubilations, it will be essential for my countrymen to remember that popular institutions are not better than what the people concerned can make them. Because an institution is framed on a popular or democratic basis, therefore it does not necessarily yield good results. We must divest ourselves of the notion that democratic institutions have in themselves an inherent virtue, independent of the capability and moral worth of the persons who have to work them. They can not achieve wonders by some occult, automatic power. The United States of America may furnish instances in point. Freedom and liberty are but shams and illusions, unless they are associated with the duties and responsibilities attached to them. A higher standard of political life connotes a higher standard of public spirit, a higher sense of public morality and a steadily rising level of the intelligence of the masses. We do not, of course, expect all public men in India to be scrupulously honest and unselfish, all to be high-minded and pure. There are men actuated by petty desires and low self-seeking in the public life of every country. But it should be our constant aim to rise to the fulll height of our responsibilities and justify the great trust which England purposes to confide in us. If our leaders are sufficiently impressed with the solemnity of the trust and its stupendous nature, they will recognize that they have themselves a great obligation to discharge, namely, to guide the steps of the millions towards light—the countless mass which, in the aggregate, is still in its infancy.

Their General Character.

The actual concessions are more liberal than the scheme foreshadowed by the Viceroy, a year and a half ago. The Council of Notables and the Senate of Ruling Chiefs which have been subjected to severe criticisms, have been dropped out of it. The Legislative Councils, Provincial and Imperial, have been enlarged and will be better representative of various interests and important minorities. The concession, which has come most as a surprise, is that in Provincial Councils the official majority is swept away. To be frank, I had myself never ventured to hope for so much, nor did it ever occur to me that such a step might be consistent with the maintenance of the British supremacy. But hedged round by the safeguard provided by the veto of the Governor and the Governor-General, as well as by the diversified character of the non-official members, it is pretty clear that no risk is incurred. If, however, a rare occasion will arise, on which all the non-official members will vote solid against a measure, it might be a very good reason, as has been shrewdly observed by Lord Morley in his despatch, that the proposed measure was really open to objection, and should not be proceeded with. It is still more a surprise to be told that Lord Minto himself was for dispensing with the official majority in the Imperial Council as well. But the Radical philosopher has shrunk from accepting the drastic proposal of the Conservative Viceroy on grounds which I believe to be extremely weighty. If it is to be accepted as an axiom of the British rule in India, that the Imperial supremacy is indispensable and that it must be maintained in its integrity, its potency and authority must not be made dependent, in the last resort, on the exercise of the Viceroy's veto. The defeated party might be tempted to inveigh against it as the arbitrary will of an autocrat, as the decree of the Great Mogul of Simla. The supremacy must be be maintained, for the sake of its moral effect, by the preponderating weight of a collective body. Lord Morley might have concurred in abandoning the official majority even in the Viceroy's Council, if he had thought that his reforms were the precursors of a regular Parliamentary system on the British model. But he has clearly stated in his speech that "a Parliamentary system in India was a goal to which he did not aspire." The Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay are proposed to be doubled and at least one Indian member is to be appointed to them. It is also contemplated to give Councils to the four major provinces, as well as to appoint one Indian as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The expansion of the Legislative and Executive Councils will entail an appreciable increase of expenditure. But the country will not be disposed to count the cost, where it is incurred in consequence of some covetted right granted to it.

A Labor Organ.

The Newspaper Act and other disciplinary measures taken by the Government have not deterred people from starting new journals, chiefly of the mushroom order. I have seen the first number of a Marathi paper, called the "Kamgar Samachar" or the working-man's journal, devoted to the interest of this class in general and the mill-operative in particular. In his fore-word the editor refers to the position and influence of the labouring classes in England who have their own representatives in Parliament, and he contrasts it with the degraded condition of the same class in India. They are here a submerged, inarticulate community, having no competent organization or representatives to voice their grievances. They had no one to represent them directly on the Factory Commission, nor had adequate steps been taken to secure a genuine and faithful presentation of their own views and feelings. The "Kamgar Samachar" justifies its existence on these grounds. It professes a noble mission and high purpose. Indeed, there is no journal which does not make such an avowal on its birth. It will be a vehicle for promoting the interests of the working people, who will be taught how to look after themselves and ameliorate their condition. The programme of reforms drawn up by the writer is on the lines of the latest developments of the labour question in Europe. The rate of wages and the hours of work in factories, the duty of the employers in respect of the life and health of their men, provision for their families when the bread-winner is incapacitated by sickness or accident, and old-age pensions, are among the subjects which are to occupy his serious attention. Mill operatives in Bombay are no longer the helpless and submissive lot they were some years ago. They are now ready to express their discontent by means of strikes and combinations, accompanied occasionally by violence. In the opinion of several mill-owners, they have made a dangerous advance in truculence and aggressiveness, and the process will not be hindered because a paper has been started for specially advocating their cause. The men will know what is going on in the world of labour outside the four walls of their mills, and how they fare in comparison with their brethren in Europe. This knowledge, if well applied, will be to their advantage, and it will be the duty of their organs to guide them aright.

DION.

BENGAL RICE CROP.

A large Outturn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

The current Bengal rice crop is estimated to yield 142 million cwt., against 115 million last year.

POSTAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

Viceroy Petitioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 23.

A petition to the Viceroy for improved pay has been submitted through the usual channel by 882 clerks in the Post Office, Calcutta.

DECCAN GOLD FIELDS.

Mining Operations to Continue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, December 23.

The Manager of the Deccan Gold Fields Development Co., Ld., informs that the following information has been cabled out from the London Office:—"At a general meeting of shareholders held on 16th December it was agreed to continue mining operations."

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Return to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, December 23.

The Governor and party returned from tour in the Ceded Districts yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Miss Clarke, General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C., Surgeon to His Excellency, and Captains E. G Drummond and G. A. Sullivan, A.-D.-Cs., embarked on board the British India steamer "Linga," on a tour to Karwar, &c. His Excellency with Miss Clarke and Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, drove to the Apollo Bunder in a motor-car at 10-15 p. m. and entered the Royal Indian Marine steam launch "Bee" which was in waiting. The launch immediately left for the "Linga," which anchored in the harbour off Middle Ground. The "Linga," which is in command of Captain Rothwell, will leave the harbour at 8 a.m. to-day and proceed on her voyage to Karwar where she is expected to arrive at 7 a.m. to-morrow. His Excellency and party are expected to return to Bombay on the 31st December.

LORD MORLEY'S SCHEME.

Bombay Government Views.

The following is the text of the letter to the Government of India on the above scheme expressing the views of the Bombay Government:—

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council, after careful consideration of the important questions raised in letter No. 2310—2317 dated August 24th, 1907, Home Department, cordially agrees with the general principles laid down by the Government of India. His Excellency in Council is convinced that the time has come to give to real representatives of native opinion increased opportunities for bringing their views to bear upon the administration. While, for the present at least, it is impossible without risk to impair the executive authority, the proposals of Government of India point to measures which if wisely applied and if carried out in the spirit in which they are conceived, should go far to redeem the promises which have been made to the people of India, and should remove the grounds of legitimate grievance.

2. These proposals of the Government of India have been given the widest possible publicity in this Presidency, both in official and non-official circles, and the opinions received from both sources have been carefully examined. A list of these opinions is attached together with a compilation embodying those of special value.

3. The proposals of the Government of India deal severally with three important subjects, namely—

(1) The creation of Advisory Councils to assist the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

(2) The enlargement of the present Legislative Councils of both Governments.

(3) The facilities for considering the budget in the existing Councils.

4. It is natural that the views received on these important questions should cover a large field, and show a considerable divergence of opinion. The association and individuals consulted have for the most part considered how their own interests can be furthered by the proposals of the Government of India or by such modifications therein as they have suggested in their replies; and since these interests are frequently conflicting, the result is a number of irreconcilable proposals. In one respect however, a certain unanimity may be traced among bodies, and individuals representing educated native opinion. The educated classes although a very small minority, appear to claim to represent the interests of all sections of the people and are inclined to oppose any measures which appear likely to lessen their influence. Those who differ from the opinions expressed by the majority of these classes restrict themselves for the most part to claiming special representation for the community to which they belong without considering the broad principles involved. It is significant in this connection that the Bombay Corporation, which is representative of several classes with conflicting interests, has limited its reply to a suggestion for the increase of the Bombay City representation on the Legislative Council.

5. The Bombay Presidency Association, in a lengthy discussion of the proposals, severely criticizes the inclusion of Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates in the Advisory Councils. In the opinion of this Association "the social evolution of the country can only be mischievously retarded by such attempts," and the Association claims for such Councils an authority and a constitution radically at variance with the ideas underlying the proposals of the Government of India.

6. The opinions of the Chiefs are neither unanimous, nor devoid of ambiguity. Among some of them, especially in the Deccan, a feeling exists in favour of the election of representatives; others suggest a separate Chiefs' Council; and in some quarters there is a disposition to claim for the Advisory Councils a controlling voice in the Government of the country. Whether these views are local or are shared by Ruling Chiefs in other parts of India, can only be ascertained by the Government of India when all the replies have been received.

7. The opinion of the Revenue Commissioners is strongly opposed to the creation of advisory bodies. The Commissioner in Sind, on the other hand, and certain officials and non-officials are in favour of the principle of such Councils.

8. Dealing first with the question of Advisory Councils, the Governor in Council considers that there are grave objections to the combination of Ruling Chiefs and of territorial magnates of British India in one body. From the point of view of the former, such an association must necessarily appear to involve a lowering of status, even though the wealth and influence of some territorial magnates may be markedly greater than in the case of many Chiefs. In the opinion of the Governor in Council, however, the greatest objection to this proposal is the incompatibility of functions of the two classes. The Ruling Chiefs and the territorial magnates stand in absolutely different relations to Government. The one class can have no claim to advise in matters affecting the administration in British India. The other ought not to interfere: even in appearance, in the affairs of Native States. In these circumstances it is not easy to see what class of questions could be referred to a joint Council without serious disadvantage.

From the Imperial point of view, however, the Governor in Council considers that an Advisory Council composed of Ruling Chiefs only might be valuable. There are many questions of a general character, such as those relating to defence, Imperial Service Troops, and Chiefs' Colleges, on which the opinions of an Imperial Council would be useful. It could also be employed as a medium for communications which the Government of India might wish to convey to the Native Chiefs. A seat on this Council would doubtless be regarded as a high honour, and the association of Chiefs with Government in a recognized advisory capacity would be a practical application of the lines of policy which have been indicated by the Secretary of State. In the opinion of this Government, the Council should be formed, in the first instance at least, by nomination, conferring a special title during the period of service. There should be no legal recognition of the Council, and the proceedings might be either formal and public or informal and confidential as required. It would be open to the Government of India to consult the Imperial Councillors either collectively or individually.

10. Whether, in addition to an Imperial Council, an advisory body composed of territorsal magnates in British India is required to give opinions upon domestic matters, appears to be a question for the Government of India alone. If, however, any considerable measure of decentralization in regard to such matters is adopted by the Secretary of State, this Government would be inclined to doubt the need of a second Advisery Council, the constitution of which, as it must be representative of India as a whole, might present considerable difficulties.

11. It cannot be said that the proposal to create Provincial Advisory Councils, has been received with any enthusiasm. On the one hand there are naturally doubts as to the functions which such bodies would discharge, and the use which would be made of them. On the other hand, in some quarters, there is a desire to invest them with powers which cannot at the present time be conceded. After careful consideration of this question, the

Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the experiment should be made, and that an Advisory Council in this Presidency might be turned to good account. He is, however, convinced that the practical success of such a body must depend upon the qualifications of its personnel. It is essential that every member should be a person of weight and influence, whose opinion will be recognized as entitled to respect, and who will be as far as possible a representative of some important class or interest in the Presidency. These conditions impose a limit upon the number of members, which in the view of this Government, should not exceed twenty. Whether or not election may ultimately prove desirable, the principle of nomination by the Governor-in-Council should be accepted in the first instance. It would be unwise to lay down hard-and-fast rules regulating the constitution of the Council. The object should be, as has been indicated, to select members as broadly representative as possible, and the primary aim must be to choose persons who are capable of tendering the best advice. A due proportion of Mahomedans would thus be secured, and the claims of other large communities can be considered. The nominations should be for a period of, say, three years and should confer the title of "Honourable" for that period, which might be made permanent in special cases. As in the case of the Imperial Councils (paragraph 9) the Provincial body should not be constituted by legal enactment, and the Government should be free to ask the advice of members collectively or individually. The Council should elect its own President, who would preside in the absence of His Excellency the Governor, and Government officials should be empowered to make statements or explanations at its sittings if necessary.

12. The Governor-in-Council concurs with the Commissioner that a separate Advisory Council consisting of not more than five members should be provided for Sind. Conditions in this province differ entirely from these in other parts of the Presidency, and advisory functions in Sind can best be discharged by a body possessing local importance and influence.

13. The question of creating a separate electorate for Mahomedans of other large communities, which is raised in paragraphs 16 to 19 of the letter of the Government of India, has been fully considered by the Governor-in-Council. The Mahomedans are widely scattered over the Presidency, and are at present unorganised for the purposes of common action. It is, therefore, impossible to suggest any satisfactory scheme for the creation of a special electorate. In process of time, the Mahomedans and other communities may become politically consolidated, and it might then be possible to secure representatives nominated by central associations. In present circumstances, the Governor-in-Council is strongly of opinion that the proportionate representation of Mahomedans both of the Advisory and on the Legislative Council can be attained only by careful nomination. The claims of other communities cannot be overlooked, and could be met in some measure from time to time if renominations are restricted.

14. Turning to the very important question of the increase of the Legislative Council, I am to point out that, under the existing law, this Council may consist of 24 members, which is the present number as shown in the following table :—

Bombay Legislative Council as now existing.		
His Excellency and Members		3
Advocate General...		1
Nominated by Government—		
Official		6
Non-official		6
Nominated on the recommendation of—		
Bombay Corporation	1	
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.	1	
Municipalities in N. D. ...	1	
District Local Boards in C. D.....	1	
Do in S. D.....	1	
Bombay University	1	
Sardars of the Deccan	1	
Zamindars of Sind	1	
		8
Total ...		24

15. A smaller and a larger scheme have been under the consideration of this Government, and the former is shown below :

Smaller Scheme (A).	
His Excellency and Members	3
Advocate General	1
Nominated by Government—	
Official	9
Non-official (from special communities)	15
Nominated on the recommendation of—	
Bombay Corporation	1
Bombay Chamber of Commerce ...	1
Karachi Chamber of Commerce ...	1
Mill-owners' Association of Bombay and Ahmedabad alternately ...	1
Municipalities in Sind	1
Do. in N. D.	1
Do. in C. D.	1
Do. in S. D.	1
District Local Boards in Sind ...	1
Do. in N. D. ...	1
Do. in C. D. ...	1
Do. in S. D. ...	1
Bombay University	1
Sardars of Gujarat	1
Sardars of the Deccan	1
Zamindars of Sind	1
Native Merchants' Association ...	1
	45

16. The additions embodied in scheme A are proposed on the following grounds :—

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce exercised the right of nomination up to the year 1892. It was then withdrawn. The Port of Karachi has since advanced in importance at such a rapid rate that the Chamber is fairly entitled to representation on the ground of the great extent of the commercial interests that it represents. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is further of opinion that the mill industry of this presidency should now receive a seat in the Council. Of the 149 mills in the Presidency no less than 81 are in Bombay Island and 41 at Ahmedabad. The industry may, therefore, be fittingly recognized by the allocation of one seat to be given alternately to the Mill-owners' Associations of these two places. The landed interest in the Presidency has so far been represented by the nominees of the Sind Zamindars and the Deccan Sardars. This Government is of opinion that the representation of such an important interest may be fittingly increased by one seat in an enlarged Council. The land-holders of Gujarat have hitherto remained unrepresented, and would form a suitable body to supply a third member for the landed interest, if a body to be known as the Sardars of Gujarat were created for this purpose from the Talukdars, Inamdars and other great land holders of that province. To be representative of Municipalities and Local Boards should now be added those of divisions at present without representation in Council, i. e., Sind in both cases, and the Northern Division for Local Boards, as well as the Central and Southern Divisions for Municipalities. The Council may be completed by the creation of one seat to represent such Native Merchants' Associations as may be selected on each occasion by order of Government as it is clear that the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay cannot be said to represent native opinion at all. There are about ten members who are not Europeans, and none of these are on the Committee. The native traders and business associations must increase with the commercial development of the country. It is desirable that as has been suggested vide letter from Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, dated 10th December 1907, a seat should be reserved for the nominee of at least one such association.

17. Under the provisions of this scheme, twenty-four seats are reserved for nomination, and omitting officials, there would be fifteen seats of which six could be given to Mahomedan and other special communities, while leaving the Government majority reasonably secure. It may be pointed out that in the Council as at present constituted only six officials have been appointed out of a legal maximum of nine.

18. Under this scheme the educated classes, as the term is usually understood, would be more numerously represented than at present. The Municipalities and district Local Boards would return, instead of three, the existing number, eight members, all whom would probably belong to these classes and would form more than one-sixth instead of only one-eighth of the Council as at present. The Governor-in-Council considers that every candidate for one of these eight seats should himself be at the time a member of one of the Local Boards or Municipalities which he is to represent. The scheme fully maintains the representation in the Council of the educated classes and disturbs existing conditions as little as possible and it is anticipated that the chance of being elected to the Legislative Council will attract to the Local Boards and Municipalities men of ability and good standing, and that for the Legislative Council the services will be secured of men of local knowledge, experience and weight.

19. The larger scheme under which it is proposed that 20 seats should be allotted to districts, certain backward districts being grouped in pairs so as to reduce the number of members thus elected from 24 to 20, is shown below :—

Larger Scheme (B).	
His Excellency and Members	3
Advocate General	1
Nominated by Government—	
Official	9
Non-official	15
Nominated on the recommendation of—	
Bombay Corporation	1
Bombay Chamber of Commerce ...	1
Karachi Chamber of Commerce ...	1
Mill-owners' Associations, Bombay and Ahmedabad alternately ...	1
Districts	20
Bombay University...	1
Sardars of Gujarat	1
Sardars of the Deccan	1
Zamindars of Sind	1
Native Merchants' Association ...	1
Total... ...	57

20. It is claimed for this scheme that representation by districts would impose greater responsibility upon members in regard to local interests and would bring the representation nearer to the people. Under such a scheme it is possible that political influence would not be as concentrated as at present, and that local interests, now neglected, might gradually be consolidated. The general experience of very large electoral is not satisfactory, and the existing arrangements under which bodies widely scattered over an entire division form the electoral bodies is open to criticism. Conditions as to a minimum period of annual residence and of a property in the district would be imposed on candidates for election. Under Scheme B it may be pointed out that the Government majority would not be assured. It may however be claimed that, in a Council so constituted, there would be greater discrepancies of views than at present, that opinion would frequently be tested in advance by the means of the Advisory Council, and that a Provincial Government could very rarely find it necessary or desirable to force legislative measure against the unanimous vote of all the Indian Members of a Council such as is proposed.

21. After full considertion, a majority of the Executive Council prefers the smaller Scheme A ; but I am to point out that the adoption of this scheme by which the Council would be increased from 24 to 45 members may entail a revision of the Rules of debate.

22. It has been suggested by the Government of India that the franchise for District Local Boards and Muncipalities is too low, in view of the fact that these bodies have the right of electing members who may be sent to the Legislative Council. The existing provisions of the law regarding the qualifications required in this Presidency are contained in section 10 of the Bombay Local Boards Act 1 of 1884, and section 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is strongly of opinion that a raising of the present franchise would be impolitic and undesirable. For the present, he considers that the "status quo" should be maintained ; but he is inclined to believe that a lowering of the franchise may become advisable, and that the effect would be to give a share of political influence to classes which stand in closer relations to the real interests of the people than the present electors. As in the case of Provincial Councils, the creation of special electorates seems impracticable, and the representation of Mahomedans on Local Boards or Municipalities must be secured by nomination.

23. With reference to paragraph 23 of the Government of India letter, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is cordially in sympathy with the desire of the Government of India to render the Budget debates less discursive and unfruitful. In present circumstances, the existing financial system which requires the sanction of the Government of India to the budget drawn up by this Government is an obstacle to the free discussion of financial measures at the time of framing the budget. This Government have recently submitted proposals for securing to them a greater liberty in the expenditure of funds alloted to them and definite arrangements cannot be made until a decision on these proposals has been obtained.

24. Meanwhile, the Governor-in-Council considers that the only method of obtaining a useful discussion of the Budget is to allow the members of the Legislative Council some part in the settlement of it. The constant complaint of members has been that the Budget comes to them after final sanction when discussion cannot, or at least will not, affect its items. The Governor-in-Council, therefore, has carefully considered how members of the Provincial Legislative Councils can be enabled to discuss the Budget before sanction. The only thoroughly satisfactory arrangement, in his opinion, is to allow Provincial Governments to settle their own Budgets and to dispense with a review and sanction by the Supreme Government, in fact to give the Local Government such independence in their financial arrangements as is allowed without question and with complete success to such bodies as the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Under such a system the Local Government would have until the end of the first week in March to settle its Budget. The first edition would be prepared by the Local Government in consultation with the Accountant General in the same way and at the same date as at present, namely, the end of January. The Governor-in-Council would then assemble one or more Committees of the Legislative Council, including among its members representatives of non-officials presided over by a member of the Executive Council with the necessary Secretaries and heads of departments in attendance. The Committees would discuss the various budget heads. Opportunity would be given to non-official members to criticise provision made and to suggest alterations and additions. These suggestions would be considered by the Government, and to these which were approved effect would be given in the second edition of the Budget, which would be ready in February. The final edition, which as above stated, would be ready in March, would be forwarded to the Government of India for information and incorporation, if desired, in their Budget Proceedings. It would be published with a statement explaining the items of interest and the settlements arrived at in Committee. In most matters these settlements will, it is hoped, be practically unanimous. Discussion on the purely financial aspect of the statement would therefore be limited to the few points in which differences had arisen in Committee, but such discussion as took place would be relevant and interesting.

25. The above procedure is suggested on the supposition that an effective measure of decentralization will be permitted in financial matters. It is however, capable of adaptation to the existing system. If that system continues, this Government would forward to the Government of India on the 18th or 19th January the first edition of the Budget prepared as at present. Committees of the Legislative Council would be invited as above suggested to discuss the first edition, and the second edition, which would, as at present, be forwarded to the Government of India in February, would embody such alterations as the Local Government had made in the first edition on consideration of the recommendations made by the Committees. No further alteration in procedure would be made, and the Budget would not be published or discussed by the Provincial Legislative Council until it had been sanctioned by the Government of India. This procedure would be an improvement on the existing arrangements, inasmuch as it would enable the non-official members of the Council to assist in framing the Budget proposals of the Local Government. On the other hand, it would obviously be far less consonant with local opinion than a system under which the Provincial Government would be allowed to settle its Budget on the advice of the Committees effectively representative of the non-official element. The Governor in Council, therefore, unhesitatingly prefers the procedure recommended in paragraph 24 above.

26. If either of these two systems be adopted, there does not appear much advantage to be gained from discussing the finally sanctioned Budget head by head. It may be hoped that the range of discussion on the Financial statement will be narrowed to the few points on which the Committee have not reached unanimity. The Governor in Council, however, has no objection to urge against the method proposed by the Government of India of conducting the debate on the financial statement. The occasion will doubtless be employed by unofficial members to ventilate criticisms on various branchas of the administration and there may be some advantages in the separate discussion of each subject of criticism in connection with the specific Budget head of Revenue and Expenditure under which it would be appropriately classed, *e. g.* the collection of Revenue in connection with No. I.—Land Revenue Receipts, the introduction of Free Education, under 22.—Education and so forth. In this way, something in the nature of a debate will be rendered possible.

27. Although the question is not raised in the letter of the Government of India under reply, I am to state that the Governor in Council has considered the advisability of establishing district Advisory Councils with the object of developing local interest in the administration of the unit area. Although anything of the nature of a formal Council may be premature, the Governor in Council considers that a Darbar might be formed in each district consisting of persons of standing and of representative type to be nominated by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Collector. The members of such a district Darbar might receive some special privileges and be recognized as advisers whom the Collector would consult on any questions regarding which the Commissioner or Local Government would require their opinion. He would also consult them in regard to local questions at his discretion, and the Council or any of its members would be enabled to make representations to him if they so desired.

28. In conclusion I am to point out that the Governor in Council is deeply impressed with the importance of the measures of reform proposed by the Government of India. He is well aware that no measures which can safely be taken will satisfy the demands that have been put forward in some of the replies which the letter of the Government of India has elicited. There has been a marked tendency to allege that Government is not in earnest in the measures which it has suggested. This tendency must be taken into account, and it can be corrected only by experience. In the opinion of the Governor in Council, therefore, the political effect of the steps now to be taken will depend mainly upon the manner in which the reforms are worked in actual practice. If the Advisory Councils secure the confidence of Government and of the people, and if they can be utilized in a broad and liberal spirit, it will in time be recognized that a real step has been taken in the direction of bringing native opinion to bear upon the Administration.—I have, &c.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

A public meeting, at which the Maharajah of Darbhanga is to preside, is announced to be held in the Town Hall here, next Friday afternoon, to support the Councils Reform Scheme.

The Viceroy receives to-morrow a deputation headed by the Maharajah of Darbhanga on the subject of the Councils Reforms.

DEATH OF LORD WINDSOR.

A Victim to Enteric.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

I regret to say that Captain Lord Windsor, extra A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy, died of enteric at Circuit-House, Agra, at 1-15 p. m. to-day.

DR. STEIN.

Departure for England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

Dr. Stein left Calcutta to-day "en route" home via Bombay.

SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT is expected in India next month in connection with the East India Railway affairs.

THE "Novoye Vremya" announces (says Reuter) that the Russian Government intends to present the projected reforms in the naval administration for the confirmation of the Czar without any reference to the Duma or the Council of the Empire, on the ground that no new credits will be required.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Abolition of the Huts.

THE following is the speech delivered by H. E. the Governor to a deputation from the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, on the subject of the Health Camps on the Kennedy Sea Face, on Tuesday, afternoon :—

Mr. Dunn and Gentlemen,—I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting you this afternoon and of discussing in an informal manner the question of the Health Camps on the Kennedy Sea Face. I have been much interested in learning from Members of the Corporation all that can be said in favour of the retention of these camps, and I will try to lay before you, in as few words as possible, the reasons that have determined the action of the Government.

Before however, entering, into the merits of the question, you will allow me to allude briefly to the recent history of the discussion between Government and the Corporation. I am anxious that it should be understood that Government have not acted precipitately and that long notice of what was contemplated was given to the Corporation and the public.

In consequence of the great improvement in the health of the City, the Government in January, 1907, appointed a small Committee to consider and report on the question of removing the camps, and the Corporation delegated the Municipal Commissioner to represent them. The unanimous report of this Committee was received within a month ; its recommendations to the effect that the sea-face should be cleared within two years were accepted; and in October, 1907, the report was referred to the Corporation, with a request that arrangements should be made for the removal of the private camps by the end of last month. The Corporation and the public had therefore ample notice of the impending removal. In December, 1907, the Corporation appointed a Committee of their own body to examine the question and after deliberations extending over nine months, this Committee reported in favour of the retention of the camps, the Municipal Commissioner dissenting. There was a further delay of a month before the Corporation addressed Government in the sense of their Committee's report. Very nearly a year therefore, elapsed between the communication of the intentions of Government to the Corporation and the formulation of the protest which we have met to discuss this afternoon.

Gentlemen, for myself I must confess that the inference I draw from this long delay is that the Corporation did not regard this question as one of first-rate importance demanding urgent attention in the interests of the City. I trust that you will agree with me that this inference was not unfair.

I will now invite your attention to the circumstances in which Government permitted the erection of the huts. In 1898, a very serious epidemic of plague was prevalent and the policy of forcible eviction was adopted. Whether this policy was right or wrong, I know you will understand that it was adopted by the Government of the day in the full belief that it was the surest method of saving the lives of the people. Government, therefore, authorized the Plague Committee to evict persons occupying houses regarded as infected, and the Chairman of that Committee asked Government "to allow the Committee to make use of the open and unoccupied ground on the Kennedy Sea Face . . . . . . for camping purposes." He added that : "It is proposed to hut people on this ground from the Girgaum, Fanaswady and Dhobi Talao districts, who have been evicted from infected houses." If a Government permits compulsory eviction, they are clearly bound to find accommodation for the evicted persons ; but the intention plainly was temporary camping during the period of plague intensity.

All this happened nearly eleven years ago, when little was known about the dissemination of plague. Circumstances have now completely changed. Government have striven to obtain knowledge, and the fine work carried on in Bombay by Captain Liston, and strikingly confirmed by an independent Russian investigator, has taught us how to deal with this terrible scourge. It is most improbable that forcible evacuation as a remedy will ever again be resorted to, and effective means of protection and prevention are now at the disposal of the people if we can induce them to trust us.

Judged by the death-rate, the health of the City in 1907 was cosiderably better than in the previous seven years, the great drop taking place from the appalling figure of 81·84 per thousand in 1905 to 35·00 in 1906, while in 1907 there was a further marked fall to 32·82. Plague still unfortunately lingers among us ; but the deaths recorded have fallen to about five or seven a week.

It cannot be said that we are any longer face to face with an emergency, and malaria is at the present moment a much greater danger to life and health than plague.

I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that we shall agree that the temporary conditions which necessitated the erection of the huts on the Kennedy Sea Face have passed, and I submit that, if these huts are not now removed, it may be difficult to oppose their permanent retention, which I do not think, you would desire.

The question before us may therefore be dispassionately discussed in the interests of the City as a whole.

The extent to which the population is affected by the removal of the camp may be gauged by the fact that the number of people living there was only some 5,000, representing the very small proportion of about 1 in 200 of the total population of the Island. It must be admitted that our island City is not fortunate in the extent of the open spaces available as recreation grounds for the people, where the health-giving sea-breezes may be fully enjoyed. Though a maritime town, it possesses only two continuous marine promenades of importance. Unfortunately the amenities of one of them—the Hornby Vellard —are often ruined by the proximity of the sewerage works and outfall, and many complaints have reached me as to the malodorous conditions of Kennedy Sea Face, especially in the mornings and evenings.

I do not think it can be denied that temporary shanties such as those erected in these camps must, after a time tend to become insanitary and offensive. They were closely packed and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Health Department to preserve sanitary conditions, there is the evidence of our senses to prove that these camps were becoming a public nuisance. It seems to me that Government are bound to prevent the formation of a new insanitary area in what is naturally the most healthy locality available for the use of the people of our too-crowded City. I, do hope, therefore, that the Corporation, which is charged with the duty of promoting the health of the general body of the people, will admit that there is some force in this view.

There is another aspect of the question to which I must allude. These camps were intended for the poorer members of the various communities to which they were allotted. There is evidence, and the concluding sentence of the report of your Committee confirms this evidence that there had been a departure from the original intention and that the camps were not exclusively, or even mainly occupied by the very poor people whose exigencies they were constructed to meet. It is the very poor for whom we must all feel most, and the fact that a different class had to some extent been permitted to enjoy the specical privileges offered by the camps is not a satisfactory feature in the case. There must be hundreds of thousands of people who would desire to change places with the privileged few. Many of these people have probably equally good claims upon the camps, and they might well ask us why they should not at least have their turn of advantage.

These considerations do not in the least blind me to the fact that the action of the Government will cause inconvenience, and perhaps some hardship, to the people who have grown accustomed to regard the camps on the Kennedy Sea Face as their home. I sympathise warmly with these people and I trust that all that is possible will be done to minimize their hardships. All persons who have enjoyed a temporary privilege must feel its withdrawal the more in proportion to the time it has lasted ; but at least they must not forget that they profited from an advantage denied to others and that to this extent they have gained. I hope also that they will feel that this is no sudden and arbitrary action on the part of Government ; but that it is based on wide considerations of justice and equity in the interests of the whole mass of the population of the City.

In conclusion, there is one point on which I will reassure you. If at any future time the City should be confronted with an emergency so great as that of 1898, the Government will do everything in its power and that modern science dictates to check the spread of disease and to mitigate the sufferings of the people. Compulsory eviction, as I have said, is never likely to be adopted ; but if the means of protection now available are not accepted, and if the best interests of the people appear to demand that the open spaces along the Kendedy Sea Face should again be temporarily occupied by health camps, the Government will not hesitate to give permission.

And now, gentlemen, I hope I have not wearied you, and also that if I cannot claim to have convinced you, I have at least explained frankly the considerations which weighed with the Government in arriving at the decision taken before my arrival, and which have appealed equally to me.

I thank you for offering to meet me in this informal manner, and I earnestly hope that the full mutual understanding between the Corporation and the Government, which is so important, will result from our conference.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Since, at last, Government has wisely decided to hasten the slowness of the Corporation by refusing to allow "health" camps to occupy the sea face, I hope the abolition will be done thoroughly. Exactly, what steps will be taken to clear out the tenants of the huts matters little, but the treatment of the material of which the huts are composed matters a great deal. I hope when the last tenant has crossed the Railway line that as far as possible everything left will be destroyed. The greater part of the material is valueless or looks so to be and the method of dealing with it which will be, both cheapest and best, will be to burn down everything possible. The camp is undoubtedly a nuisance and the nuisance will be made worse if there be any attempt to remove the material. By burning it on the spot not only will it be destroyed before it has a chance of causing offence, but the heat will, to a great extent, purify the ground which by this time, despite the work that has been done by the Health Department, none too sanitary. The wind is in the right direction so that the smoke would be blown out to sea and no one would be inconvenienced, for a properly-organised bonfire should be practically over in an hour or two.—Yours, etc.

CHOWPATTY.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Inquilat" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, DECEMBER 23.

At the Court of the Deputy Commissioner this afternoon an application was made by Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, under section 8, clause (1) (*r*), (3) and (5) of Act 7 of 1908 for the forfeiture and attachment of the printing press known as the Quaoni Press, together with all copies of the "Inquilat" newspaper and the material for printing and publishing the same.

Nand Gopal, called, admitted that he was the editor and publisher, but not the printer, of the paper. He was also sole proprietor of the Press. Munshi Ramas was the printer of the "Inquilat."

Buldka Ram, Barrister-at-law, father of the accused, appeared for his son. He first of all defined the word "introduced," quoting Mr. Justice Mohamed in the "Bande Mataram" as having said that "lieutenant" meant to stir up, to stimulate, to instigate or to encourage. The article in question, which appeared in the "Inquilat" of 20th October, clearly showed that in order to attain self-government the people of the country should use moral force and not physical violence. "In some countries," it said, "violence had been used to gain liberty," and then it quoted cases like the beheading of Charles II., the troubles in Russia and the French Revolution. The article deprecated violence as being unpleasing to God and therefore not to be employed.

He then spoke upon several passages in the article, maintaining that they were not intended to incite to violence, and said that if the phrase were to be taken as referring to other countries the whole article would be consistent, for at the outset it urged readers to adopt moral force. Buldka Ram then read several other passages from other issues, all tending to show that moral force and not physical violence was to be employed. Finally, counsel quoted a passage wherein was explained the meaning of the word "inqilab." This word meant "revolution," but as written it implied in this case a revolution brought about in a peaceful way by moral force.

Mr. Turner then addressed the Court. He read out certain extracts from the article dealing with the cases in history in which violence had been used by people te Monarchs or constituted authorities : "It was mere foolishness," said the article, "to ask for Swaraj : in not a single instance had Swaraj been granted until a flashing sword was flourished in their faces." Then came the sentence : "We can obtain Swaraj by methods employed in other countries and in ancient India." Mr. Turner contended that this phrase, coming in the position in which it was found, was a direct incitement to violence, and he was quite open to accept the very broad definition of that word that his learned friend had quoted. The sentences could only refer to those cases in history in which violence had been used. It could not possibly refer to the case of Japan, as mention of that country came afterwards.

Mr. Turner then called evidence to prove certain translations.

Buldka Ram, asked if he had any reply, said he reiterated what he had already stated.

The Deputy Commissioner said he would pass orders on the 4th January.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Day.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

BURDWAN CUP.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Kipling ...	10	13	Cairnsmore ...	9	10
Marmalade III...	10	13	Lamrock ...	9	10
Foy ...	10	3	Dea ...	9	9

PADDOCK PLATE.—1¼ miles.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Bantock ...	9	10	The Master ...	8	8
Galloping Girl...	9	9	Our State ...	8	6
Pelargonium ...	9	8	Jolly Abbot ...	8	3
Mother Goose ...	9	5	Sugar Apple ...	8	3
Oakton ...	9	4	Morena ...	8	1
Hunting Horn...	9	2	Carnival ...	8	1
Clear Artist ...	9	1	Clynder ...	7	10
Apology ...	9	0	Keenadan ...	7	3
Melbourne ...	8	12	Cyril ...	6	13
Uro ...	8	12	Lefterin ...	6	9
Jackaroo ...	8	11	Downland ...	6	5
The Cingali ...	8	11	Pallas ...	6	0
Fireworks ...	8	10			

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Comeback ...	9	7	Lady Vera ...	9	0
Wakeful ...	9	4	Lady Avon ...	8	9
Moira ...	9	3	Russley Rose ...	8	9
Lady Nannie ...	9	1	Clear Out ...	8	5
Sweet Marie ...	9	0	Cheeky ...	8	5

THE TRIALS.—1 mile.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Sham Fight ...	9	3	Absentee ...	9	3
Black Duke ...	9	3	Tangaroa ...	9	1
Golden Gleam...	9	3	Retort ...	9	0
Uro ...	9	3	The Bedouin ...	8	11
Wisebird ...	9	3	Galloping Girl...	8	10
Wandin ...	9	3	Salloon ...	7	3

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Divided Handicap, No. 1.—6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Uro ...	9	4	Bundah ...	7	10
Morette ...	8	11	Flotsam ...	7	7
Lipscombe ...	8	8	Lefterin ...	7	6
Sweet Lavender..	8	8	Capsicum ...	7	4
The Cingali ...	8	6	Bridge Knight...	7	4
Familiar ...	8	2	Mullison ...	7	0
Pincher ...	7	13	Devil's Limit ...	7	0

THE GRAND STAND PLATE.—5 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Vespasia ...	9	12			
Mavvette ...	9	2	Red Tape ...	8	0
Meryworth ...	9	1	St. Michael ...	7	11
Pincher... ...	8	13	Singleton ...	7	7
Collina	8	12	Jacchus ...	7	2
Conscience ...	8	12	Comprimil ...	7	0
Devil's Limit ...	8	6	Wolferton ...	6	5
Lefterin ...	8	5	Bijli ...	6	0

THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Divided Handicap, No. 2.—6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Rustile	9	4	Windy	8	7
Metal Boy ...	9	4	Conscience ...	8	3
Tana	9	1	Cyril	7	9
Jack Sheppard ..	9	1	Marcelle ...	7	2
Lady Lomond ...	8	13	Lady Teazle ...	6	11
Vespasia ...	8	13	Singleton ...	6	10
Golden Gleam ...	8	9	Morsel ...	6	10

TRIALS.

Salloon has been heavily backed for the Trials and his price has contracted to five to one. Sham Fight is favourite at twos. Retort, The Bedouin, Golden Gleam, Wandin, and Uro are also fairly supported.

VICEROY'S CUP.

For the Cup, Kaffirpan is being heavily supported and stands at four to one. Fitzgrafton and Retort are still being backed. Other prices are unchanged.

SELECTIONS.

My final selection for The Trials on Thursday is Sham Fight, and for the Cup on Saturday Kaffirpan.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet on the following dates :—

1908.
Dec. *29th, Irla. (Parla Station.)
" 31st, Jackal Club.
1909.
Jan. 3rd, Cross Roads, Melon Ground.
" *5th, Jackal Hill. (Andheri Station).
" 7th, The Kennels.
" 10th, Sahar Hill.
" *12th, Irla.
1909.
Jan. 14th, Santa Cruz.
" 17th, Parla.
" *19th, Jackal Hill. (Andheri Station).
" 21st, Jackal Club.
" 24th, Cross Roads.
" *26th, Irla.
" 28th, The Kennels.
" 31st, Sahar Hill.

* Proposed by days but subject to cancellation.

Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

ALISTER FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

SUIT BY MAHOMEDANS.

A Question of Custom.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 23.

Judgment has been delivered in the case of Sarwari Begam versus Khateen Nisa and others by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, dismissing the appeal of Sarwari Begam. This was a case from the Barabanki District in which an important question of custom amongst Mahomedan families of excluding succession of their 'ghair-biradari' wife and her issue in favour of the 'biradari' wife and her issue was involved.

The Judicial Commissioner, after explaining the meaning of 'ghair-biradari' and 'biradari,' held that the custom was established beyond reasonable doubt.

The case related to the estate of the late Sheikh Haider Hasain of Fatehpur, and the judgment will give great satisfaction to the Mahomedan families of Barabanki.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Donation by the Aga Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 23.

His Highness the Aga Khan has given another donation of Rs. 1,500 for the promotion of the general objects of the All-India Moslem League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

The Nawab of Dacca leaves for Amritsar to-morrow, to preside at the All-India Moslem League, Mr. M. Y. Gauher Ali and Dr. Al-mamum Suprawardy accompanying him.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, DECEMBER 23.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held yesterday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Yorke, Chairman, in opening the proceedings of the evening, thus referred to the

PRESENT UNREST :

Political matters do not often engage the Chamber's attention, but during the past year seditious agitation has made itself felt in business circles. Therefore, in the interest of tranquility, the first necessity of trade, the Chamber raised its voice with those that have been urging Government to take active steps to repress sedition. We did so, being convinced, on good grounds, that, more particularly in this Presidency, the agitation had been fictitious and recognised as an evil, not only by European traders, but also by Indians so much so, that seditious emissaries have been refused a hearing in more than one Indian business quarter. It is certain that responsible people with a stake in the country realise that they have much to lose and little or nothing to gain by any upset of the present order of things. They, therefore, condemn Extremists and their doctrines, and if only safe from their retaliatory persecution, a large majority of sensible Indians would long since have more openly ranged themselves on the side of established law and order. Since the law has been asserted to stop the open preaching of sedition, there has been a marked improvement in the tone of the country. I anticipate the best results from the anti-anarchist legislation passed last week if only the powers taken are not allowed to lie idle. I earnestly trust the reforms referred to in Lord Morley's despatch will not prove to have gone too far in broad-minded generosity. They certainly mark an important step forward in associating non-official members in general, and Indians in-particular, in the responsible administration of the country and should satisfy all Moderates. The future only can show whether the policy can be applied consistently with permanence of the power necessary for the maintenance of "pax Britannica," on which India's peace and happiness rest.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Regarding the Industrial Conference Mr. Yorke said :—

The main official suggestion was that industries might be started by Government, with a view to subsequently handing over successful works as going concerns to private enterprise. The Chamber unanimously opposed this proposal, pointing out the various practical difficulties that must arise, and argued that such Government works, whether failures or successes, would deter, not encourage, that private enterprise which alone, in the Chamber's view, could satisfactorily develop industry.

Such radically different opinions could scarcely hope to be reconciled by any amount of conferring. In result the high priest of Creed, which we condemn, has been appointed to advise Government on Industrial matters.

However, while accepting an adviser, necessarily a suspect to the disciples of private enterprise, Government also accepted various safeguarding principles, which should obviate harm from the directors' bias, and in first requiring his attention to education Government has the Chamber's whole-hearted support. That support shows, I claim, that the Chamber has every sympathy with the Government's desire to promote Indian industry, though convinced, for reasons that have never been fully met, that a Government department for the purpose should be of a very different nature to that now established. I, personally, have no doubt that, although Government can be helpful in education and agriculture, and in some details of certain industries, the only real, practical way to quickly foster the nascent industries of India as a whole is to give them some measure of protection against imported articles, in place of the natural protection which India used to have in a more costly method of transport in former days.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

In my view the present 5 per cent. tariff is an inadequate set off against local taxation which, in various forms, Indian industries at present pay. It has to be remembered that they not only bear the usual direct taxes, but their manufactures ultimately bear the taxes levied on land, labour, supervision and capital, which produce raw material to be worked up in the local factories. The transport thereof to those factories also helps to support our railways. None of these charges are borne by imports. It is a question what duty would adequately countervail them ? I am convinced that if the tariff on imports were raised from the present 5 per cent. even to 10 per cent. there would soon be no room for accusing India of being backward in industrial private enterprise.

ALTERATION TO THE HARBOUR.

Regarding the alteration to the Harbour, Mr. Yorke said:—

"Being now well off for deep water to accommodate big steamers, the only problem was how to concentrate here the large quantity of cargo they require." He said the first necessity was to get railways to assist with rates and extensions ; he also held that the Chamber should urge on Government the improvement of the Buckingham Canal connection with the Harbour.

The following is the result of the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year :—Chairman—Mr. V. G. Lynn ; Vice-Chairman—Mr. W. B. Hunter ; Committee—Messrs. A. R. Anderson, H. S. Fraser, C. B. Simpson, D. A. Stuart, and A. Scholl.

BY THE WAY

FRENCH MILLIONAIRES.

Some interesting official statistics relating to French estates and estate duties are printed in "L'Eclair." It appears that more than 50 per cent. of the French leave property behind them when they die—but few of them leave much. The average is £524; but more than three-quarters of the estates amount less than £100, and more than 96 per cent. of them to less than £2,000. The number of millionaires who died in 1907 was 534; but most of them were only millionaires in francs. No estate worth more than £2,000,000 fell in during the year; the estates ranging between £400,000 and £2,000,000 were only seven in number, and there were only 33 between £200,000 and £400,000 in value.

MR. CARNEGIE'S "DISCOVERER."

Answering the question "Who was the 'discoverer' of Mr. Carnegie?" on this side, a correspondent writes: During the earlier eighties the late Morell Mackenzie, the throat specialist, made a holiday trip across the Atlantic, and was then introduced to the Pittsburg millionaire by Allan Thorndike Rice, at that time Editor of the "North American Review." Shortly after Mackenzie's return Mr. Carnegie himself made one among his earlier reappearances in the old country. His first call in London was upon the Harley-street throat doctor, and beneath his hospitable roof, at a special banquet given in his honour a few days later, he made his bow to Society in London.

HIS FIRST "SPREAD."

Some little time afterwards, the future founder of libraries gave a return banquet to his earliest London host and the people he had met at Dr. Mackenzie's table. This was the entertainment rumoured to have served as the original for the colossal eating and drinking function, with its absurd accompaniment of practical joke, described by Besant and Rice in "The Golden Butterfly." That notion, however, is sufficiently disposed of by the fact that the novel had appeared in 1876, and Mr. Carnegie's first mammoth spread, at the Langham or elsewhere, did not take place before 1883. After these preliminaries, Mr. Carnegie became more or less intimate with Sir Andrew Clarke, and by the latter was introduced to Mr. Gladstone.

THE HOME OF KEBLE TO-DAY.

Mrs. Romanes, in her recently published "Appreciation" of Charlotte Mary Yonge (Mowbray), has this passage regarding Hursley: It is forty years since Mr. Keble passed away, but his holy and blessed memory still lingers around Hursley, and bestows on the little village and on the church an atmosphere which it is impossible to describe to those who do not love Keble and the "Christian Year." There is still that peculiar sense of peace, of confidence, of hope; it is still a place where one realises the possibility of lives which may be in no way outwardly remarkable, but which are blessed for evermore. Hursley, Mrs. Romanes adds, is an essentially quiet English village, with "the traditions of Church and State strongly impressed on it."

"GYPSY," NOT "GIPSY."

The Gipsy Lore Society was formed about a year ago, and it boasts a very well-produced magazine. Among the members there was an initial difference of opinion on a matter of spelling. Were the wandering tribes gipsies or gypsies? The controversy was eventually terminated by a well-known gypsiologist, who, as the story goes, threatened to resign unless the latter designation was favoured. This decision, it is said, had the warm approval of Principal Sir Donald M'Alister. Glasgow's greatest authority on the ways of Egypt.

"THE PUB-SMASHER."

Mrs. Carrie A. Nation, the American lady who is known in her own country as "the pub-smasher," arrived in Glasgow the other day on the Anchor liner "Columbia." She had, a correspondent of the "Christian World" states, distributed among her fellow-passengers the emblem of her iconoclasm, which consists of a little badge hatchet. She comes under the auspices of the Prohibitionists of Scotland and is to begin what she playfully, if facetiously, calls a "Hatchetation." In its English form the word is recognisable as "agitation." Her advent may perhaps be taken as the counterblast of the Scottish Prohibitionists to the Lords' rejection of the Licensing Bill. Mrs. Nation is a benevolent-looking lady of three score years.

ON THE KING'S ESTATE.

Everybody knows that the King has always been most solicitous for the welfare of the men on his estate at Sandringham. A writer in the "Millgate Monthly" tells that the housing of the labourers is most exemplary, and there is a kindly interest taken in each family by their Royal master and mistress. The King has not permitted the establishment of a licensed house upon the estate. Instead of doing this he founded the Sandringham Club for the use of all workmen upon the estate above the age of fourteen, and in order that it should not be regarded as altogether of a charitable nature, a subscription of 1s. per quarter is levied upon the members.

THE CLUB.

The club, which is situated near the church at West Newton, is well supplied with newspapers and illustrated periodicals. Games of various kinds are provided, and there is a surgery connected with the establishment. Social gatherings and entertainments are also a feature of the club, and for those who require such refreshment, ale can be purchased on the premises by members only. In order to guard against the possibility of intemperate habits, a first offence is punishable by suspensions for a month, a second for six months, and a third by expulsion. In a quarter of a century there has only been one case of suspension, and that for a first offence. The affairs of the institution are managed by the men themselves, and everything works smoothly and satisfactorily.

A SON OF MR. SERJEANT BUZFUZ.

His Honour Judge Bompas, whose resignation is announced, has passed his "three-score and ten," but still enjoys vigorous health, and merely desires well-earned retirement. Although long connected with the North Country he is, by birth, a Londoner. Both he and Bishop Bompas, the late devoted Canadian missionary, were sons of Mr. Serjeant Bompas, a famous early Victorian barrister, who is supposed to have been immortalised in Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz by Charles Dickens.

THE death has occurred at Bemerton, Salisbury, of Mr. J. Norton, who was for twenty-five years warder at his Majesty's Prison, Princetown, and for fourteen and a half years chief warder at Borstal Prison, Kent. Among the prisoners of whom he had charge were Charles Peace and the Tichborne Claimant.

THE LADIES' CORNER

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

Children's dresses are not by any means a mere repetition in miniature of those of their elders, writes our lady correspondent. The little people have their own models, and much time and labour are spent over the creations of small frocks, coats, etc. Simplicity is the prevailing note and the softest and daintiest of colours are made up in fine materials that afford warmth without weight. There is a wealth of material for children's frocks and whatever be the occasion on which they are to be worn something adaptable is easily found. White seems to be the natural clothing for children and this year more than ever, white stuffs are in perfection. White cloth, serge, linen, etc., as well as white velvet, silk, chiffon, and so on in the finer stuffs afford infinite variety. The little frock hung from the shoulders and belted with a white sash of soft silk finished with fringe or tassels has this season a double row of buttons with loops of soutache on either side. Another garment for useful wear is of cashmere of fine serge. Bretelles cross the shoulders showing a blouse in silk or of fine lace. These bretelles are decorated with rows of velvet ribbon and are edged with tiny frills. The skirt hangs in wide box-pleats. Three rows of large holes are worked in the material, and through these pass velvet ribbons caught on each pleat in a neat little bow. The high waist is belted with folds of the cashmere caught by a velvet knot.

A MORNING DRESS.

I saw a morning dress the other day which struck me as rather novel as well as neat. It might be composed of serge of linen, and it hung quite straight from a yoke in the overall design. A collar and deep cuffs of fine embroidered cambric lent it distinction. Party frocks for children are usually composed of frills of embroidery set on bands of lace insertions. So much hand-work appears on these dresses that they are often just a mass of stitchery. Such a dress is a fine white silk with the bodice composed of rows of lace insertions alternating with bands of tucked silk. The box-pleated skirt is of the same contrast, and the waist belt and wide bretellers over the shoulders are of thick white satin ribbon. For an older girl a taffeta dress in any pale shade is made after the American jumper pattern. The skirt, again box-pleated ought to have rows of narrow tucks caught every quarter of a yard or so, with bias bands of soutache braiding done in silk of the same colour. The plain bodice has small bretelles of the same braiding and underneath is worn a blouse with shore sleeves of silk muslin, flowered slightly darker, and tucked. The long sleeves and small chemisette are of fine white muslin.

AMERICAN FASHION.

Many fashions for children come from America, and we have decidely borrowed our ideas of hair decoration for children from them. The prettiest hair-finish for a child is an American butterfly bow, either of wide white sation ribbon or of a colour to contrast nicely with the dress. No equality of ribbon is too rich for these bows, and a good deal of time is required to get the butterfly effect exactly. Talking of butterflies reminds me of an exceedingly novel frock for a child shown to me the other day. It is of white net, and hangs from a yoke. This yoke is decorated with butterflies, hand-painted, and repeated round the skirt above the hem. This painting on net is done by a new process, and can be washed like a piece of white cotton. Pastinello painting, too, is something new for children's dresses, and I saw it done on brown linen with excellent effect. Pelisses and small coats of fur of all kinds and loose velvet coats trimed with bands of fur are the best outdoor garments. The big granny bonnet, made of velvet, and with a band of fur, is a fascinating accompaniment of the coat, and the little maiden thus clad must of necessity carry a granny muff as big as a pillow, comparatively and made either of fur or of velvet with fur bands.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 23.

The weather continues disturbed in North-West India Snow has again fallen in Kashmir, Senemarg reporting the equivalent of four-inches of rain; Dras Srinagar and Minimarg, half an inch.

Skies are still heavily overcast in Kashmir and moderate to heavy clouds have extended along the Western Himalayas.

Clouds have decreased in South India and skies are now clear, or only lightly clouded over the Peninsula.

Humidity generally normal. The cold wave in North-West India has not advanced Eastward. The weather still much colder than usual in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, but owing to clouds the temperature has risen west of the United Provinces and is now in moderate excess.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in the Kashmir hills, and Upper India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.— Moderte cloud has spread over the whole division. The air is damper than usual in ths extreme north but contains generally the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature remains in excess in the eastern districts but is normal or in defect elsewhere; night temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Moderate could has appeared at Agra but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity is nermal or in defect. Maximum temperature is high over nearly the whole division; the minimum is also above normal in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature remains normal or in excess in East Rajputana and is low generally over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.— Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Surat and Neemach, but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has fallen in Cutch and the western half of Kathiawar where it is now in defect, but is normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal except for a defect at night at some stations in the south.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now in excess nearly everywhere. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.— Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased slightly and is now in defect only at a few stations. Temperature has become generally normal.

General Remarks.—The cold wave has extended into Cutch and Kathiawar and into West Rajputana. In the Punjab temperature has begun to rise. Skies are moderately clouded. These conditions point to the continuance of disturbed weather in the North-West Himalayas. No precipitation has, however, occurred at any of the reporting stations.

In the south-west of the Bay the unsettled weather conditions are passing away.

Fine weather is likely to continue.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Lord Esher is wise in his prophecy that if the stream of recruits to the Territorial Army is not kept up there must be a resort to "Something else." We all know what that means. He appeals to employers in London to help to avoid recourse to a compulsory service by encouraging their young men to join, and by giving facilities for the fifteen days' camp. This is a patriotic duty that every employer should recognise as implying his particular share of voluntary service: most employers are past the fighting age, but each is bound to help those who are not.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

Mr. Birrell is confident that, before two decades have passed, Ireland will be "a contented and prosperous portion of the United Kingdom." We hope it may be, and we accept the definition; but it will not prosper by the appropriation of the property of one person by another, and by the destruction of its chief industry of cattle-raising. A little morality is necessary to prosperity, if it is to last. Meanwhile Ireland has shown itself as enterprising as it usually is when there is any of the British taxpayer's money going about begging. Whereas in England the quota of applicants over seventy years of age for old-age pensions is only a modest 54 per cent. of the whole qualified population. Ireland has produced applications from 128 per cent. of the recorded population over that age. Now the Treasury is trying to find out how it is done; they were prepared for the entire qualfied population coming into tho market, but the 28 per cent. surplus is a nonplus.

THE TROUBLE IN THE REICHSTAG.

What is the matter with the Reichstag is, if you were to look back, rather ancient history. The men who made the Empire in 1871 could see that the position of a Chancellor, even of a Chancellor like Bismarck, might be made untenable. So they left his "responsibility" very much in quotes. No doubt, Bismarck said, subequently, that he had made the Emperor too powerful. But that was after the Emperor had become strong enough to "drop the pilot." The Empire might have been too new an institution for the Reichestag to be trusted with Constitutionalism then. It requires old Parliamentary hands to use such a weapon, and government by party and not by parties. In the Reichstag, to-day, there are not two parties, but too many; and to give it the right of interpellation and of voting no confidence, would be to give the Empire more Parliamentary government than, perhaps, would work for Parliamentry issues, as we understand then.

A CURIOUS WILL.

A testator of Portadown, in Ulster, ignoring his next-of-kin, left £10,000 to the local municipal council, to be devoted to town improvements. Naturally enough, his relatives jibbed at this disposition of his property, and sought the intervention of the law. Now they have accepted £1,600 in settlement of their claims, leaving the residue to be dealt with in accordance with the testator's wishes. Knowing his fellow townsmen as well as he did, he conceived that the best way of ensuring that his money should be properly applied was to make a provision that £5 should be put aside each year for five years, at the end of which period a banquet should take place for twenty-five guests, whereas it should be determined in what way the rest of the interest on his bequest could be most usefully spent on the town. The idea is highly to be commended and, no doubt, innumerable municipalities could be found that would be only too glad if other testators could be induced to adopt it.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR?

Public opinion in Germany very emphatically points to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as the successor of Prince von Bulow, if the latter should, as many people expect he will, shortly retire. He is a sound rather than a brilliant speaker, is popular both in the Reichstag and in the country, is comparatively young, and represents that moderate Liberalism which is rapidly becoming the greatest political force in Germany.

A WORKING STATESMAN.

Everyone will regret to hear that Mr. Walter Long has been obliged to cancel all his engagements for a fortnight. No one in the Party works harder than the ex-Chief Secretary, and very few men of Cabinet rank are so ready to give their help on the platform whenever it is needed. Speaking to large audiences is a terrible strain to men who have the anxious duty of fighting the battle of the Party day by day in Parliament.

THE FUGITIVE PRESIDENT.

No particular distress need be felt for President Nord Alexis, who has successfully got under the protection of the French Flag. The old gentleman —he is nearly ninety—has had much better luck than most of his predecessors, for he has drawn his salary for the almost unexampled period in Hayti, of nearly six years. For over a century only one of the "Emperors" and "Presidents" who have preceded him has died in office and his bed, and even that one is shrewdly suspected of having been poisoned. If he could be got to write his memoirs, President Nord Alexis might do a real, though probably a most unwelcome, service to his race. In his early years he was intimately associated with that bloodthirsty monster, Christophe, who reigned as the Emperor Henry I., and he has been more or less mixed up in all the countless revolutions which have disproved the capacity of the negro for self-government.

A FAMOUS SPORTSMAN.

Lord Walsingham, whose marriage is announced, is in his 66th year. He is a famous shot, and holds the world's record for his bag of grouse—1,070 birds, secured shooting singlehanded for fifteen hours. He is also known as having been the possessor of the largest collection of moths and butterflies—a collection which, thanks to his generosity, is now one of the national possessions at the National History Museum. Seven years after he succeeded to the title and estates, Lord Walsingham married the widow of Lord Burghersh, and her death occurred in 1906. There were no children of the marriage, and the heir-presumptive is his brother, the Hon. John De-Grey, Magistrate at the South-Western Police Court. The new Lady Walsingham was Miss Marion Gywthorne-Williams, of Belvedere, St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight.

THE PERFECT BUREAUCRAT.

Mr. Rees, the Radical member for the Montgomery District, whose absence from India is, according to the facetious Mr. Mavaagh, the cause of all the recent trouble, was for some years in the Indian Civil Service. He was secretary to Sir M. Grant Duff when Governor of Madras, and served on the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. A great traveller and a good linguist, there is little about the Middle East that he does not believe himself to know.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN BAIRD.

The veteran Admiral whose illness at his home in the Isle of Wight has taken a grave turn, is in his 76th year. He retired from the Navy, in which he had enjoyed a distinguished career, in 1897, his last important command being that of the Channel Squadron. Admiral Baird, who served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, has been Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific and also Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves.

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
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Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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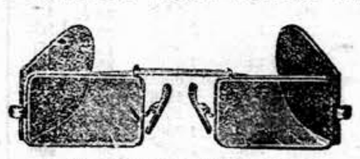

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	83 3/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1-4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 3/8		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 3/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	48 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 3/4	1-4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

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Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet.
Total Sales	...5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 „
Imports	...40,500 „
Mid-Americans	... 4·85—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·68	4·68	4·67	4·67	4·67
+04	+04	+03	+04	+03

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·68	4·68	4·68	4·62
+04	+03	+04	+04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	76,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	94,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ...	55,000 „
Do to Continent	1,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·25+10

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·63+13

Do. do. May 8·81+11

Advanced on foreign buying and to bull support and short covering.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 11/16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·73+08

Do. do. May 8·86+11

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 43 March-Apl.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Flat.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [23RD DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs...	165	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,520		
2 Bundles Rs......	2 900	Mahomerah	H S Shooshtary
3 Packages Sovs	31,500	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins......	3,922		
Rupees	300		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. „ 11th Dec.

Exchange :—

The opening rates were for T. T. 1s. 3 15-16d. Demand 1s. 3 31-32d., Credits three months' sight 1s. 4 1-8d. There was some demand for T. T. at a thirty-second higher, while only a small amount of business having been done at the market rate. A little business was also done in Demand for the mail. Far Eastern rates are as under :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	164 1-2

Government Paper :—

The opening and closing rate was 94-12 for cash and settlement (5th proximo), with no business reported, the rate for the next settlement being two annas higher. Calcutta rates are the same, 94-12 for ready and 94-14 for delivery next month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·12
1st Settlement	„ 94·12
2nd Settlement	„ 94·14

Bullion:—

The London market for Bar Silver has declined a sixteenth to 22 3-8 for both ready and forward delivery in two months, while the New York rate is 48 1-2 or a decline of 1-8 cent. The local market opened and closed steady for January and February settlements at 56-15 and 57-3 respectively with no transactions reported. The rates for Bar Gold are as quoted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	56	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	56	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In sympathy with the advance in the Home markets our market opened steadier, with prices for contracts quoted about Rs. 2 higher. There has however been little enquiry for forward delivery from any source but at the close the market is steady at the undermentioned quotations.

Ready cotton has ruled steady and the off take at Colaba was moderate, the demand being both from exporters and mills. Sales are reported to have reached 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	222	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	218	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	205	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	190	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	190	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	180	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	175-6	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	179-80	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	177-8	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	168	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	24,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·72	4·71	4·70	4·70
+04	+03		

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·70	4·71	4·72	4·71	4·65
+03		+04	+03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is weak with little doing and quotations are as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	1	0	B. T.
April-May	„	7	12	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier and a small business has been done at the following rates :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	2	0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	„	7	10	6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is easier with only a very moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	45	0	0
Mimbara	„	46	0	0
White Khandeish	„	47	0	0
Black Kutni	„	41	8	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	5	0	B.T.
April-May	Rs.	9	5	0	R.T.

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29	8	0	
Feb.-March	Rs.	6	1	0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 11 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb. ... ... Rs. 41 0 0

Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	5	6	0	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. „... ...	Rs.	5	14	0	

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,492 1-2
India	72
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Crescent	113 3-4
David	443 3-4
Kohinoor	830
Maneckji Petit	3,320
New Great Eastern	215

Presses :—

New Mofussil	650
Volkart's United	500

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	130
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	357 1-2
„ „ Preference	267 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,120

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	15,967	bales.
Wheat	1,608	cwts.
Linseed	2,750	„
Rapeseed	68	„
Gingellyseed	14,648	„
Poppyseed	956	„
Groundnuts	562	„
Castorseed	1,690	„
Rice	3,274	„
Myrabollams	2,571	„
Cottonseed	29,340	„
Mowraseed	839	„
Gram	1,261	„
Joowar	121	„
Maize	33	„

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 23.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 23rd December :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 12 6	£4 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 3	£1 2 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Sunkli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
N Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 8 3	£1 10 6

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

The Coal Market is steady and prices well maintained. The following are the closing quotations :—Bengal Giridih 24 1/2, Baraboni 29 3/4, Bengal 1,060, Gopalichuck 15 1/4, Jumoni 15 7/8, Kosoonda and Nyadee 58, New Birbhum 53, New Manbhum 25 1/2, Raneegunge 27 3/8, and Standard 23 1/2.

Government 3 1/2 per cent. is quoted at 94-13 and Bank D. D. 1s. 3 31-32d.

ISMAIL KEMAL BEY who returned to Albania last August after an exile of eight years, during which he was under sentence of death for alleged treason to the Sultan of Turkey, has been elected Member for Berat in the Turkish Parliament.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	71¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	8 „	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld............	100	100	14 „	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£17½ £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort....................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	... ..	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	131
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. B. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		308
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¼	c.o 14
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue..................	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 152 130
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	370 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Delhi Flour...........	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	485
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate........ ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75 D. 30 P.150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2 dis	dis. 7 73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	[illegible]	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	510
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	675½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	2[illegible]5
Cooria	1,000	1,000	40	730
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
David	250	250	20	443
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250		275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,860
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad............	1.000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	315
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	820
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1.000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,315
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,135
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1 000	1.000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	810
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1.000	p.c. 10	1,010
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,425
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,357
Textile..................	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	550
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 106

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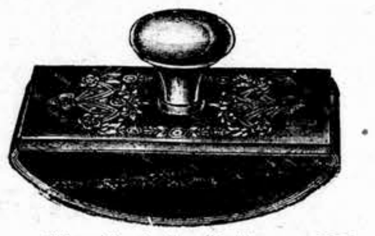
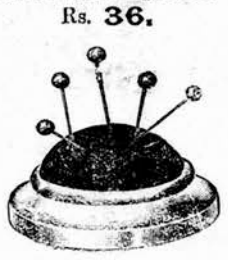


Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.



Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

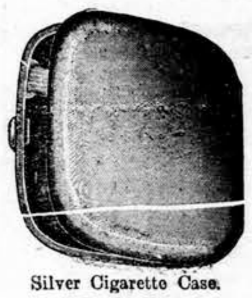
Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

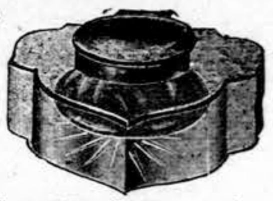
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

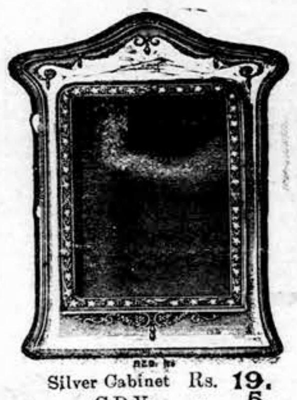
Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.



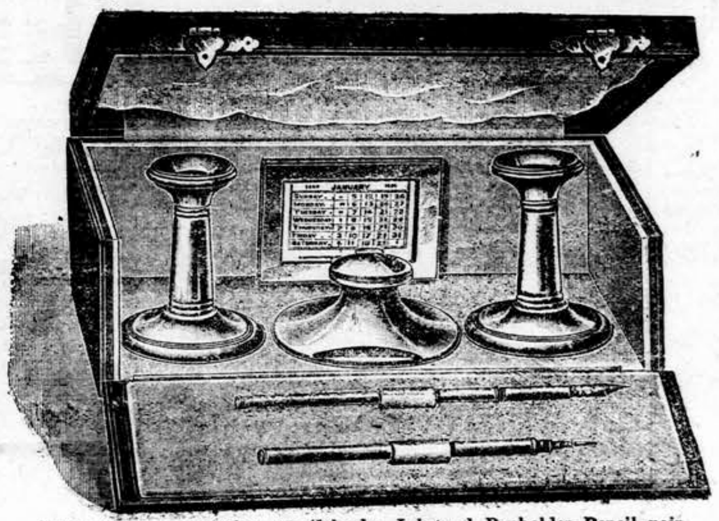
Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 125.



Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.



Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.D.V. „ 5.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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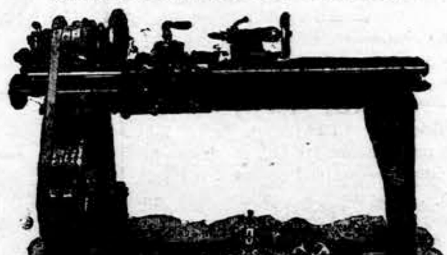
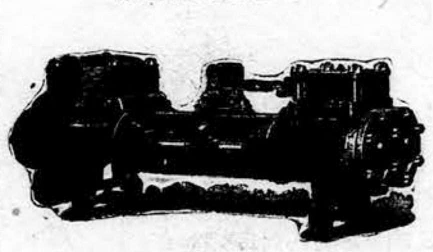


SMALL AND LARGE LATHES.



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KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Rs. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

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Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

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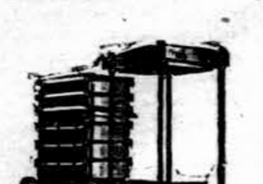

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POLITICAL ENQUIRY AT KARACHI.

A SEQUEL TO THE MENGAL TROUBLE.

The arrival in Karachi, on the 15th instant, of Major R. A. E. Benn, C. I. E., Political Agent of Khelat and Las Beyla States, of the Jam of Las Beyla, and several representatives of the Mengals of Wadh and the Jamotes of Las Beyla, has an important political significance, in connection with the recent Mengal Expedition, says the "Sind Gazette." Major Benn, who is accompanied by Mrs. Benn and is residing at Clifton, is really passing through Karachi on his winter tour to Las Beyla, Mekran, Gwadur, etc, and is attended by his regular staff and office establishment, who are encamped, through the courtesy of the Karachi Municipality, on the ground between the Cantonment Railway Station and the Victoria Hotel: but his principal mission in Karachi is the settlement of an important issue arising out of the late Expedition. It will be remembered that a column of troops under Col. C. W. Jacob recently went with Major Benn to Wadh, the centre of the Mengal country; a reserve column, under Colonel Brownrigg of the 128th Pioneers, and 2 guns, remained at Khelat to work from the north towards Wadh; and a third column under Lt. Colonel Price, of the 129th. Baluchis went to Las Beyla from Karachi to work from the south. There was, however, no necessity to employ the troops, for after protracted negotiations with the rebels at Wadh, the latter unconditionally surrendered and came into the Political Agent's camp. A satisfactory settlement was then amicably brought about, but a larger question was involved in the matter, between the Mengals of Wadh (the largest and strongest of the Jhalawan tribe of Khelat) and the Jamotes of Las Beyla, owing to some serious murders having been committed by the latter, 3 Mengals having been killed. That question could not be settled in the Mengal country; while it was politically undesirable to settle it in Las Beyla territory; and therefore, with the permission of the Hon'ble Sir Henry MacMahon, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, the Jam of Las Beyla was invited to Karachi, to discuss the question of the murder with the Political Agent, who purposes to effect a settlement here within the next week or two, both the parties of the Mengals and Jamotes concerned being present. The leading Chiefs of the Jhalawan and Sarawah tribes and the representatives of the Jamotes are assisting in the enquiry, which is proceeding in the camp in accordance with "Rawaz" or tribal custom. Five murderers have been arrested, and their case will be disposed of by a jirgah, as required by the procedure of non-regulated provinces.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 20th Dec.—This annual function was held at the Bowring Institute on Friday night and was attended by about 400 people. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, Colonel and Mrs. P. L. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Gow, Captain MacLean, Major Jennings, Captain Bradshaw and practially all the Officers of the Regiment were present and stayed a couple of hours. Dancing commenced at 9-30 and, to and excellent programme of music by the Band of the Regiment, was continued past 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. If I am required to pronounce whether the dance was a success I would say that as regards many of the Officers and some of the men, it was; but I also feel constrained to remark that the majority of the members of the Regiment considered that the arrangements in connection with the function left much to be desired. There appears to have been a desire on the part of the Committee to make the dance "select," and many of the members of the Corps who applied for tickets for themselves or their relations recent having been questioned, as the fact that they were members of the Corps "prima facie" entitles them and the ladies of their families to invitations to the function. As some proof of the unpopularity of the functions this year I may mention that out of a total of nearly 500 adult members of the Corps only about 152 sought invitations and not more than 120 attended.

CONCERT AT THE BOWRING INSTITUTE.

The hall of the Bowring Institute was filled esterday evening with a big audience, the occasion being one of Mrs. Fletcher's enjoyable concerts. The entertainment partook of a romantic character both as regards the songs and the characters in which the vocalists and instrumentalists appeared. After a Fairy Dance, which was well executed by a group of children and a song and a dance by a party of bigger girls in the character of "Blue Bells," the Romany troupe burst upon the stage to the music of an appropriate Gipsy chorus. The troupe consisted of about 25 men and ladies, all in appropriate costumes, and they formed an attractive group. Among the men I recognised Messrs. W. Davis, F. E. Dann, E. Game, M. Wilby, K. Percy and F. Hebberd and C. Plunkett, and I was able to identify the following ladies:—Mrs. Edwin Game, Mrs. Moorhouse, Miss. Flynn, Miss A. Flynn, Miss Wilby, Miss Tate, Miss K. Morris, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. W. Abraham and Miss Stephens. The chorus over, Miss Kitty Morris gave a pretty rendering of the song "Esmeralda," which was greeted with applause. The Banjo Quintette was a pleasing item, the players being Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Moorhouse, Miss Flynn, Miss Tate and Mr. G. Plunkett. They well deserved the recall at the conclusion of the music and they responded with another well-executed piece. Mr. F. E. Dunn sang "When other Lips" with much effect. A Spanish dance by the Romany lasses was an attractive item nd was duly applauded. Next came what may be lled a musical play in two Acts. Mrs. W. Abraham epresented the "Gipsy Countess" whom Mr. Benbow s wooing, Mrs. E. Game appears on the scene and ng the "Gipsy's Warning" to the Countess. Mrs. ame's rendering of her song was perfect and was uite the best thing of the evening. She has a oice of remarkable sweetness, power and depth and er rendering of the song elicited much genuine dmiration. In the second Act the Count wins the ipsy over to becoming his Countess, but the duet s hardly a success. Mr. Benbow was too palpably rvous and the harmonies were married. The Bandit Song" by Mr. W. Davis was, however, a reat success. He burst upon the stage to the ccompaniment of a pistol short creating thereby, nd by his formidable appearance as a robber chief- ain, a temporary panic among the ladies in the udience! He sang "The Bandolero" effectively and ith dramatic force and was finally captured by the ipsy men and removed from the stage. The final ng was "Espanita" sung by the Gipsy chorus. Mrs. tcher played all the accompaniments.

THE RESIDENT'S COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser had a busy time esterday in his Court, having three important ppeals to dispose of. The first case taken up was he appeal preferred by Singaram against his conviction and sentence of death passed on him by the essions Judge for the murder of a Sapper and a woman on the 10th November. Mr B. W. S. Lawrance, Bar-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The appellant was represented by Mr. S. Shamanna, Advocate, who had been deputed y the Government to defend the prisoner. The ppeal was preferred in very simple grounds. Mr. Shamanna, said that the facts were admitted by the accused, but that he pleaded not guilty to charge of murder in regard to the death of the woman Anthumai and remarked that it would have been but fair to the accused if the learned Sessions Judge had, following old precedents, engaged Counsel to defend the accused before his Court. The main question in the appeal Mr. Shamanna contended, was whether the killing of Anthumai by the accused constituted the offence of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He argued that, inasmuch as it had been decided that accused was attacked by the deceased Parasuram and that he killed him in self-defence, the question was whether the evidence on the record did not justify the inference that the provocation the accused had received coupled with the fact that he had just previously been irritated by his wife's refusal to return to him and the taunt he received from the murdered Sapper in regard to the woman's infidelity, caused him to lose his reason and make him lose control of himself to the extent that he did not, for the moment, know what he was doing.

Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, in replying admitted that although technically the accused was guilty of the murder of Authumai, he felt that there was sufficient reason to believe that the accused's act in attacking Anthumai was not premeditated and that he was when stabbing her, acting under the same impulse and loss of control as when he attacked and killed the Sapper. He would not say that legally the appellant was not guilty of the murder of Anthumai but he thought that the circumstances of the case showed mitigating circumstances. His Honour reserved judgment.

The other two appeals were those preferred by the ex-Stationmaster of Kamasamudram who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for the theft of ghee and ragi from a consignment of these commodities from a running train. Mr. H. Lubeck Barrister-at-Law, argued the appeal on practically the same lines adopted before the Sessions Judge, his main contention being that the property had not been proved to have been stolen. Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, Public Prosecutor, appeared to uphold the conviction and his arguments were much the same as those advanced by him at the original trial and before the Sessions Judge. Orders in these cases were also reserved. Judgments will probably be passed early next week.

GOOTY.

Gooty, Dec. 18.—Probably the oldest inhabitants does not remember a time when our roads were in a more disgraceful condition than at present. Nothing was done till the rain was all over and then the roads were broken up and, owing to the lack of water it has been impossible to consolidate them. Along some roads cart traffic has been rendered very difficult and it is impossible to ride a cycle. With months of dry weather before us, our chief roads are already inches deep and dust.

The scantly rainfall this season brought a very limited supply of water to the tank, quite inadequate for irrigation purposes, and until quite recently, the water has been reserved, very serious shortage of drinking water already exists and the condition of things before the end of the next hot season can only be regarded with apprehension. A water and famine of more than usual severity is almost inevitable. In these circumstances, a large number of residents sent in an urgent petition to the Collector requesting that the water might be reserved for the use of cattle and that some wells which are the only resource of a large number of people might be reserved. The petition failed of its purpose and, to the intense disappointment of many, leave was given for the irrigation of a limited area. The unsophisticated outsider finds it hard to understand why the water is being wasted thus, and harder still to understand why, if it is used at all, an area of 150 to 200 acres close to the main sluice, where the water could be used to the best advantage, is allowed to be fallow, while the water is led out to a distance of a furlong and further, to lands which are said to include those of minor village officials. The hardships of lack of water will not be compensated for by the gain of a few landholders. It may be hoped that even now steps may be taken to reserve the water.

On Saturday last Dr. Wyckoff, President of the General Assembly of the South India United Church, delivered a lecture in the London Mission Primary School to an unusually large audience of educated Hindu gentlemen, on "The Real Need of the Times."

"What," Dr. Wyckoff enquired, are the uppermost questions in the minds of educated Hindus today? Were they not, he said, "How can I increase my knowledge and how can I find opportunity for the exercise of power." At no time in the history of India has the quest for knowledge been so keen as at the present time as is shown by the vast increase in English and vernacular journals controlled by Indians, the 2,200 printing presses issuing an ever increasing number of books and periodicals and the attendance of thousands of students at all educational centres. Appreciation of education should be regarded with profound thankfulness and its disemination encouraged till the pall of ignorance has been raised and light has penetrated to the remotest hamlet. But educated India is most unmistakeably manifesting the desire for power which is a direct and inevitable result of the spread of knowledge. Desire for power will be more and more insistent with the increase of education; no laws can repress it; no force can stem it; but like the growing child, it demands, and will secure, opportunities for development. It is quite legitimate that the Indian should desire to become self-governing, and take his place among the powers of the world. It is only when unlawful exercise of power becomes a danger to the community that it should be repressed. Whilst desire for knowledge and power are praiseworthy, the danger of their possession must not be ignored. "Knowledge" we are told "puffeth up," and power, in the hands of the unscrupulous may become an engine of evil. Both are eminently desirable and valuable, but both may become instruments of mischief in the hands of the irresponsible, unless associated with the proper correctives. The recent notification of the Mysore Government on religious education in schools, indicates that the Educational authorities of the province have realised that a merely secular education may be productive of more evil than good. Knowledge, it is contended by some, is the panacea for all social disorders. A knowledge of physiology will terryfy the drunkard into sobriety. "Would you reform society?" he said, "Educate, educate, educate." Unhappily the soundness of their reasoning is not substantiated by the history of some of the most educated and highly cultured races, e g. the Brahmins Greeks and Romans.

Power is subject to the same danger. All India has been shocked at recent Anarchist outrages which demonstrates the fact that power in the hands of the wicked may be a national menace. The easy way in which some Indians speak of self-government, he said, is amazing. Have they such meagre knowledge of history as not to have learned that ability to rule is not born but grows? They could gain no more dangerous possession than the power they desire, and, were the ruling race expelled from India to-day, the country would become a pandemonium such as the world has seldom seen.

The real need of the times, unless knowledge and power are to prove a curse instead of a blessing is character. But character is not a fairy structure reared by a touch of a magician's wand, it is an edifice raised by the slow and strenuous process of laying stone on stone. That ediffice to be durable and stable must rest on a sure foundation which is none other than God himself. Obedience to conscience as the expression of the divine law is the only foundation for character. Character is the embodiment in human life of the divine principles of righteousness, purity and truth.

Two things must be emphasised in the building of character. First, thoroughness. Impatience is the great defect of the age. Men grudge the long preparatory years of study and by methods of cramming get through their examinations with the result that the country is flooded with poor lawyers, poor doctors, and poor teachers. This impatience is specially characteristic of some politicians of the day who imagine themselves called to better down certain strongholds in which supposed evils are conceived to be enterenched. Whilst these would-be reformers are bellowing in weak imitation of thunder, patient unobtrusive workers are loosening stone after stone in these strongholds and bringing them to the ground. Preachers of a short way to the acquisition of character must ever be distrusted. The wise, peaceful and benignant rule of the British Raj, lately so enthusiastically celebrated throughout the land, is the reflection of the British character, which stands to-day for justice, righteousness and truth, precious virtues secured by 800 long years of training.

Character, for its best development, needs also a model. Laws, principles and maxims exert small influence till embodied in a person. Marcus Aurelius in enumerating the influences that formed his character refers almost exclusively to persons. The would be artist studies Michael Angelo, the aspirant to a Field Marshall's baton studies Wellington or Napoleon, and one who would attain to nobility of character must take as his model such examples of righteousness, purity and truth as Washington, Lincoln and Gladstone. The men who are reverenced by mankind to-day are not those who have crossed the Rubicon, ploughed the Alpine snows, or desolated the cities of the Euphrates, but those whose lives have reflected the divine and whose days have been spent in the service of their kind. Character finds its only perfect model in Christ who towers above all other great men, as the Himalayas above the plains of Hindostan.

What India most needs at the present time is men of character. What India must have, if she would take her place among, the peoples, is men of decision, integrity and settled purpose, men who love the truth and, if need be, will lay down their lives for it.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 15th Dec.—Mr. L. J. P. Jolly, I. C. S. has arrived here and doing routine duty in the Huzur. He will probably be put in charge of the Headquarter Division, or in charge of the Treasury during the absence on tour of the Treasury Deputy Collector, Mr. G. T. Vurgese.

The Municipal Council has resolved to ask Government for a grant of 88,600, out of the Government of India's special grant, to be devoted to the relief of congestion and the improvement of sanitation in D and E Divisions.

Mr. T. M. Appu Nedumgadi has brought a suit in the Principal District Munsiff's Court to restrain the Council from trespassing upon and removing an alleged encroachment on his land on the western side of Robinson Road.

Two important Police Gonferences have just been held here to discuss various departmental problems. On the first day the Conference, being a District affair, was attended by Mr. Travers Phillips, District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendents and about a dozen Police Inspectors. The second day's Conference was attended by Mr. Travers Phillips, D. S. P. South Malabar, Mr. McCarrison, D. S. P. North Malabar, Mr. Hasted, D. S. P., South Canara, Mr. Percival, D. S. P., Coorge, Mr. Ferguson, Superintendent of Police of the Cochin State, Messrs, Hitchcock and Skinner, A. S. P.'s of Malapuram and Pylghaut, respectively, and a few seleceted Inspectors.

Mr. T. V Anandan Nair, the Subordinate Judge of Calicut, has given a decision is a suit which must possess interest for those who deal in promissory note transactions. Plaintiff sued to recover a sum of money from two defendants, the first of whom had given a promissory-note to the second, who in turn endorsed the promissory-note to the plaintiff. For the defence it was contended that the note was endorsed to the second by the first defendant without the words "or order," wherefore it was not a negotiable instrument. The Sub-Judge upheld this contention. Plaintiff then argued that the transfer of the note to him must be treated as an ordinary re-assignment of a claim. The Sub-Judge held this contention untenable. The suit was dismissed,

NAGPUR.

December, 17.—It is proposed to keep the Exhibition open till the 10th of January. Up to the present the gate, receipts have amounted to a little over Rs. 31,000 which works out a daily average of over Rs. 900. The record daily attendance is over 6,000. During the last week the price of admission will probably be reduced to 2 annas. Mr. Low, the Secretary of the Exhibition, is still confined to his house with fever, but is steadily recovering, and will be about again in a few days.

We shall miss the Exhibition when it goes. The life and bustle, the brightness and the band provide constant entertainment. It is only seldom that the electric light takes it into its head to go out. The band of the 60th Rifles proved a revelation to the inhabitants, and the swarms of cultivators seated on their hunkers round the band stand afford conclusive evidence of the charm of Western music for the Oriental ear. The mantle of the Rifles descended first on the Manchesters and finally on the Nagpur Volunteer Rifies band who like the poor, are always with us. A special programme of entertainments was provided this week. The most interesting item was the Boxing Tournament, in which the combatants were representatives of the Manchesters of Kamptee and the 60th Rifles of Jubbulpore. The first rounds were fought on Saturday and the semi-final and final on Tuesday. The Manchesters won all along the line. Some interesting fights took place; the best exhibition of boxing was that of the feather weight, Private Rounds of the Manchesters. There was a good attendance on both occasions, and a certain grace was added to the proceedings by the presence of several ladies where comments proved vastly entertaining. On Monday the Manchesters gave an Assault-of-Arms, in the wrestling arena. The ground Pyramids and Musical Club swinging were a specially attractive feature. The Military week concluded on Wednesday with a Military Tattoo on the cricket ground in which the bands of the Manchester Regiment, 47th Mahrattas and Nagpur Volunteer Rifles and the drums of the Manchesters each surrounded by fifty torch bearers took part. The first band with its torch bearers started operations by marching off playing their regimental march, the torch bearers advancing at a given signal from the line. As soon as the first band had finished playing the second band with its torch bearers began their march and in like manner they were followed in succession by the third and fourth bands with their torch bearers. The marches finished and the torch bearers in line, the bands and bugles played the First Post. This was followed by figure marching, On re-forming the combined bands and bugles played the Second Post and Rogan's grand Military Tattoo at the conclusion of which the torch bearers formed the letters E. R. to the strains of the hymn "Abide with Me" while the torch bearers knelt.

The Motor Reliability Trials which were to have taken place in Christmas week have unfortunately been dropped owing to lack of entries.

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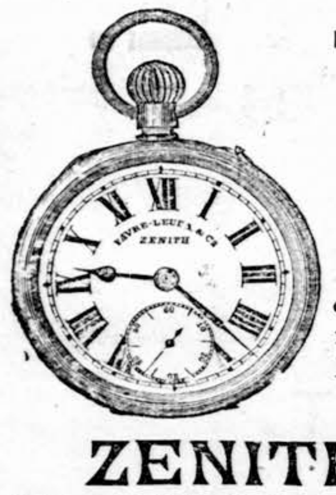

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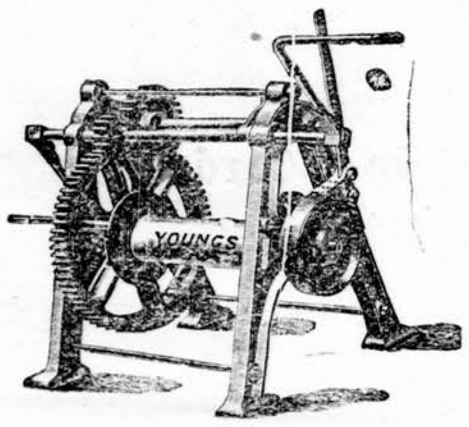

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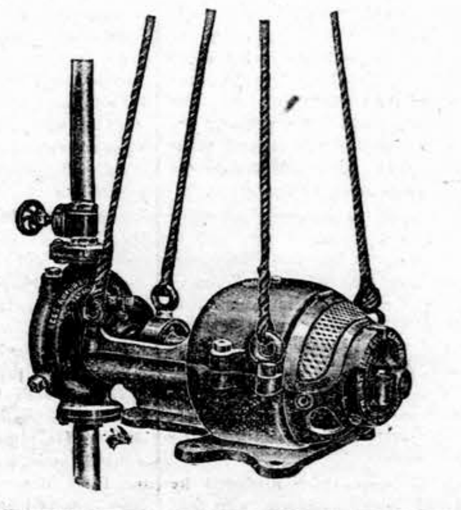

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